THE ERIE OBSERVER.

FORWARD.

VOLUME 19. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1848. NUMBER 26.

Select Poetry and Miscellany.

DIRGE IN AUTUMN,

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

'Tis an autumnal eve—the low winds sighing
To wet leaves, rustling as they hasten by;
The eddying gust to tossing boughs replying,
And ebon darkness filling all the sky;
The moon, pale mistress, pulled in solemn vapor,
The rack, swift wandering through the void above,
And I, a mourner by my lonely taper,
Send back to faded hours the plaint of love.

Blossoms of peace, once in my pathway springing,
Where have your brightness and your splendor gone?
Ah! thou, whose voice came sweet to me as singing,
What region holds thee in the vast unknown?
What star, far brighter than the rest, contains thee,
Adored departed,—empress of my heart?
What bond of full beatitude enchains thee,
In realms unveiled by pen, or prophet's art?

We loved and lost! in these autumnal hours,
When fairy colors deck the painted tree;
When the vast woodlands seem a sea of flowers,
And then my soul, exulting, bounds to thee;
Years, as to clasp thee yet in this existence,
Let to behold thee at my lonely side!
But the fond vision melts at once in distance,
Till my sad heart gives echo,—*she has died!*

Ah! when the morning of her years was brightest,
Untangel presence into dust went down;
Life yet with roseate dreams her rest was lightest,
Till Death, for the olive, wove the cypress crown:
Deep which no waking knows, o'ercame her bosom—
O'ercame her large, dark, spiritual eyes;
Left in her bower connubial one fair blossom—
Then bore her spirit to the upper skies.

There let me meet her, when, life's struggles over,
Be pure in love and thought their faith renew;
Where man's forgiving and redeeming Lover
Reads out his Paradise to every view.
Come, said Autumn, with its leaves descending,
Not on the winter's verge!—yet spring will come;
Its free! soul, no more 'gainst fate contending,
Shall all it loveth, shall regain its home!

THE LISTENER.

THE STORY OF HELEN CONWAY.

From the Southern Literary Gazette.

As in my character of Listener, I found myself
The boarding-school. Around me were gath-
ering than a hundred young girls, many of them
Mine age, for I had been placed there for other
Than listening; the happy creatures were
Mine companions—some of them, dear
Whom I love to this day—though many years
Have sped since I parted from them, and some of
My and dearest of them are separated from me
By seas. I was very young when placed
Amidst, and was hundred of miles from the
Fond childhood; it was not strange, then,
That lonely and sick-hearted, for tasks were
Which frightened and discouraged me. I
Found in all that assembly "no kindly beam-
Fell on the little stranger to cheer her and
Her with a hope of happiness in the future.
All were busily intent on arrangments
Themselves for the opening term, or greetings
Being exchanged between old scholars, separa-
Ted the long vacations, and merry voices
Range to merry hearts—the very teachers
Seem to speak to others more winningly than to
Me.

My tasks were apportioned me, and I
Failed to withdraw. The upper piazza of
The overlooked a lovely little stream, which
Before us a moment in the sunshine, and
Then singing in its sweet song through the
Fields which skirted the villages. Its beauty
Was but not my thoughts:—they were
Not to be won by an appeal to the eye only, and
Tears came trickling down my cheek, and a
Sickness of wretchedness. At this moment a gen-
Tle pressed me, and an arm passed over my
Head while a soft voice said to me:

"My friend, why do you weep? There is an
Old proverb which says: 'Running waters
Never cast glad,' and can you look upon that
Rivulet and give way to sadness?" and then
Turning towards her, while she passed her hand
Over her head she continued:

"What grief should thy years know?
Thy brow and cheek are smooth as waters be
Fanned no breath troubles them."

The face, as well as a sweet voice had this
Effect. Oh! how I afterwards loved that face,
Its light complexion, white forehead, dim
Shadow of rich brown tresses, with its full
Eye, more than all, the large, dark, eyes,
Which "sunk in soul." Helen Conway was
Not called; she was above the usual
Height moulded too tall—but her head was
So graceful, its bearing so queenly, every
Line a spirit mosthis dignity was tempered
With ctious, found her licate mirth that few
Reflection. ht at all detracting
From the only daughter of a
Great wealth, and the had'oglish gentle-
Worthy of Helen. They have brother,
Many years, but their father hean moth-
Of the lost parent, to the pride that he
Exulted to inspire in his bosom, and re
Were a singularly happy family.
Another term passed quickly away, and we
Were after preparations for the annual examina-
Which Helen was summoned to attend the death-
Of her father. We heard from her through her
Uncle of the teachers. Her father's illness
Was only the result of anxiety, and, on his
Whole estate was ascertained to be in-
Helen was therefore unable to return to
Us was resolved henceforth to sustain her-
Self that purpose must go out among stran-
gers.

Together terar brought us together again, I
Found Helen Conway, though much against
Her wishes, had entered a Lowell factory,
Where, to supply herself with the means of
Further education. To her brother's expostu-
lations replied,

"No disgraceful thing which I would do,
Which one most honorable. I would not make
Employment a matter of choice, nor would I
Seek such companions as may surround me,
For moral, the employment will not degrade
Me, associates contaminate, and I shall the
Better in what I require, and I shall have the
Pride of knowing that I have not fettered you,
Nor willip in the course you have adopted; for
Me would be by the maintenanceof an in-
dependent girl."

The astonishment was this intelligence
Among Helen's former schoolmates. Her mild
Manners gained for her the respect of all—her
Intellectual acquirements had commanded it,
But amiable disposition had won even the most
Cold, but when all these had failed, the aris-
tocracy some she bore, and the knowledge of her
Wealth, had been sufficient to gain an ac-
knowledgment of her superiority. What was she
Of a factory girl"—"*one of the Lowell crowd*"
Was always placed by the would-be little aris-
tocrat in our number far below the daughters of
The grocer, or humble artisan. In spite of
These distances which had given me my station
In "her circle" of our miniature world, this
Things had made me most indignant. I did
Not rarely for Nature's true aristocracy; and I
Felt still more warmly now, since a knowledge
Of the world has taugh me that fine appareling
Is the most unmitigated vulgarity, a full
Sense of its supercilious importance and ridi-
culous brica. The right to be aristocratic,
Is caught from ch a right,—is one which
Is not doing much dature, si tion

I reverence next to the rare genius with which she sometimes endows her children. Vulgarity in a palace, displaying their in affections of taste and refinement, so shallow that any clear eye may discern their absurdity, showing itself also in haughty insolence towards inf riors in station or worldly advantages, and servility towards those elevated by the world's acclaim or by yet greater wealth, above themselves, is utterly more despicable and revolting than the unconstraned vulgarity of the lower classes. Very few who have the power of gaining great wealth, know how to use it: their energies are too often directed only in one channel, and when they have tightly drawn their purse strings over the last acquired dollar, they have resolutely drawn closer the heart strings. Stifling all noble impulses, their head too grows heavy with their hoards, and the highest aspiration of their soul are checked and perish in the tainted atmosphere. D'Israeli defines "good breeding"—which is necessary to aristocracy—as "a genial regard for the feelings of others, which springs from an absence of selfishness," and how can those whose hearts are hard as their treasures hope to acquire it?

But I mean not to disgress thus, and will hasten to tell you how my friend fared. The whole year was spent in toil, and its effect was ennobling, for she was stimulated and incited by the highest motives which can influence our conduct, and may not the most menial labor be rendered a proud, yea, a holy service, when we toil for the comfort and the happiness of those we love, for their or our own advancement in the beautiful love the soul craves?

Helen's leisure hours were well improved; the boarding house piano was ever her choicest recreation, for she had a fine voice and a well cultivated taste for music. A large library, for the use of the operatives in the mills, supplied her with books her own little store lacked; and besides this she learned many, and to her most strange lessons of human nature, among her associates, until both heart and soul expanded most liberally during her year at Lowell.

At the end of the year she returned to school, more beautiful far than she had ever been, for she had learned to be fully conscious of her own peculiar dignity as a woman, capable of self control, and of self-support. She was more loveable than ever, also, for her heart had a warmer welcome for those whose affection was tried and faithful.

"The sun of my father's love has set," said she to me, referring in her own peculiar manner to the greeting she had received, "but the beautiful stars have begun to come out, and lo! they are all suns, too, giving light and joy to other planets. He was nearer to me, so I lived in his beams; but now, his light, though not his influences, has been removed and merged in the glory of God, of which glory his spirit was an emanation."

All, however, were not able or prepared to appreciate her conduct; and even in her presence some would speak contemptiously of the factory girl's life—"of their boarding-hyuse pianos—of their libraries, and literary associations." A slight towards her alone only gained from her a smile; but when she heard those whom she had learned to respect spoken of in this manner, she would draw up her queenly figure, and defend them with heart-warm eloquence, until the contemners quailed under her just sarcasms. Nor was this all she could do for them. She wrote in their behalf, and her pen did ample justice to the subjects which inspired it, and to her own free spirit.

"I am determined to put Helen Conway down!" said Eleanor Sibley, whose home was in one of those proud mansions that overlook the noble square which is the pride of the New England metropolis. "One would imagine her a very princess, or as a republican, I suppose I must say, "President's daughter," she advances her outre opinions about those Lowell factory girls with such an air of supreme authority, as if she said "you dare not dispute me; I know I'm right."

"If I am not a President's daughter, I may become a President's wife—who can tell to the contrary, Nelly Sibley?" and Helen advanced, laughingly, from behind the column which had concealed her from our sight.

So they all found out they could not put her down, and then they dubbed her "Defender of Operative's Rights"—"the Ebenezer Elliott of New England," —"our Yankee Hewitt," &c.—"Noble titles!" she would say, with perfect good humor. "Don't you think, young ladies, I could plead well for you when August comes?" And, truly, when the day came for the distribution of honors, Helen received from the school, by unanimous award, the highest they could bestow: an address to be read before the friends of the school in behalf of an Education Society which they had established among them, and Eleanor Sibley was deputed to inform her of their choice!

Helen Conway left school, and became a teacher. For three years she toiled in her honorable but laborious vocation, and then she was married to one who had long loved her. If I dared tell you her husband's name you would recognize it at once as one very familiar to you, for he is a member of Congress —eloquent and patriotic, and high-souled?

Now, "who can tell but Helen Conway will one day be a President's wife?" Of all in that school, not one has a fairer chance of attaining that station —and will not the "factory girl" do the honors of the White House with superb grace.

LIVE FEATHERS.—An editor tells a good story of peregrinations 'down South.' He was a young lawyer, in attendance upon Court, and the village where the court was held was thronged to overflowing. Having with some difficulty, however, procured a bed, he jumped into it—but he was out again, almost 'no time.'

"What sort of bed do you call this?" said he to the negro who officiated as master of the ceremonies. "Feathers, massa,' should think so, massa.' Feathers——! Can't be dat's what *entire chickens*."

"Why, chickin in!" murmured the doll'r nigger, Sam, throwing de proceeded to insinuate waiter, dubiously, as he pulled forth a partly ging tick. 'Squash it and into the coarse bagging tick. 'Squash it and into the coarse bag- he pulled forth a partly p—t tho'!" said he, as stupid jack behind dis morn, to emplester. 'I tole de in, chickin's for dinner, to emplester. 'I tole de fuss class beds, to prove de kerwe was feather- but oberlook de chick'n! In de hurfathers in de masses,' he continued in an apologetic de blind here little accidum's can't alwis be avoidless, hab a dozen niggers trimmin' chick'ns all dese and 'casionally a foot or head am oberlooked 'e fedders when we put 'um 'way in de beds, but 'ere are de fust time I eber found a hull chick'n!"

A FAT JOKE.—The American Courier asserts it to be a fact. A lady in Spruce street, wishing to get clear of offal, fat, grease, &c., that had accumulated in the kitchen, directed an English girl who had recently come into her employ, to call the first *fat* man she saw in the street stating that she wanted to see him. The good creature thinking that the term "fat" applied to the man's size, and not to his business, a little while after, on going to the door, saw a man whose corporation justified her in informing him that Missus wished to see him, if he would be so kind as to step in. He did so, and was seated in the parlor. She called her mistress down stairs to attend to the fat man. When she had descended she was informed Mrs——, "and what is "In the parlor!" exclaimed Mrs——, "and what is he doing in the parlor!" She hurried in and there discovered a gentlemanly looking personage, with hat off, waiting to hear the cause of his detention. The lady whose presence of mind did not forsake her, immediately saw the whole mistake, and apologized for the ridiculous error. The fat man left evidentally much amused at the joke.

☞ A Lawyer jeeringly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between *also* and *likewise*.—"O yes," said the quaker, partly, "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admired by every one; you are a lawyer *also* but not *like-wise*.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S OATH.

A LEGEND OF NAUMKEG.

A bright and joyous creature was Ella Corwin at the age of fifteen, a laughing hoydenish, and thoughtless maiden, but a beautiful one withal, who delighted, when summer came on, to romp over the green hills and rocky sea shore of her native village, which although it bore its present title, at the time of which we are speaking, in the year 1671, was called by the people generally by its Indian name of Naumkeag. The place has changed since that date, from a quiet village to a populous city, and the improving hand of time passing heavily over it, had caused many of its green hills to be covered with busy workshops, whose occupants have been found adepts in turning nature into art, by levelling hills into valleys and destroying vestiges of the former, as fast and sometimes faster than was absolutely necessary.

But there is one spot which neither time nor improvement has altered, a little grass covered hill, situated not a great way from Hawthorne's Point, near what is now called the Salem Neck.

It was on top of the little hill mentioned above that Ella Corwin had chosen rest, in company with a female companion, whom we shall call Annette Arnold, after revelling and romping about the green fields for the greater part of the afternoon of a warm day in August.

"This is a beautiful spot to rest upon, do you not think it is, Annette?" said Ella, after the two had remained seated for a few minutes in silence.

"I certainly do think so, dear Ella," replied Annette, "for here we have an excellent view of the broad bay, and the fair islands which rest upon its now tranquil bosom, and—"

"A picturesque view of several Indian wigwams," laughingly interrupted Ella, "whose very interesting occupants, the squaws and papooses you can observe, are now busily engaged in sunning themselves in the glade below."

"O, Ella," answered Annette sadly.—"how can you so delight to turn everything into ridicule?"

"That's just what father tells me," replied Ella, in the same light tone as before, "so I suppose it is so—but there, I declare I cannot help it, although, perhaps, as I grow older I shall grow wiser, and leave my wild talk, at the same time that I drop my wild actions."

"I hope, sincerely, the time will soon come," replied Annette, who was more staid, more sincere, and somewhat older than her companion.

"Perhaps it may come sooner than you expect it, dear Annette," responded Ella, as a slight shade of sadness momentarily covered her fair brow, "as next year I sail for England, there to be—"

"What?" interrupted Annette.

"Married," answered Ella.

"Ha—you are going to be married," repeated Annette, with astonishment—"you must be joking now?"

"On the contrary," said Ella, I was never more serious in my life."

"Did you not tell me no longer than yesterday," said Annette, earnestly, "that you had plighted your troth to Kamara, the young chief of the Naragansetts, who has lately come here to learn something of the manners of the English."

"Certainly, Annette," replied Ella, "I did tell you that I engaged myself to Kamara, and that is the truth, but it was all in fun you know."

"What was all in fun, maiden?" exclaimed a strange voice, which proceeded from the lips of a tall, but handsome Indian youth, who had approached the girls unperceived, from the opposite side of the hill.

"For goodness' sake, Kamara, where have you come from?" asked Ella, somewhat startled at the chieftain's sudden approach before her.

"From below," answered Kamara, with a bitter sneer, "where the squaws and papooses are busily engaged in the interesting occupation of sunning themselves.

"Ha," said Ella, "so you have been listening to our conversation. That was manly business, certainly."

"Manly or not, I did listen to your conversation —and now, if you will deign to listen I will tell you how I came to listen."

"Oh, I'll listen fast enough, if that's all you want," as her voice rang out in a clear loud laugh, at the young chieftain's solemn earnestness.

Folding his arms and regarding her with a look in which revenge, contempt, and love seemed to be strangely blended, Kamara addressed Ella thus:

"But a little time ago Kamara left his native tribe, and came here to Naumkeag, to learn the language of the pale faces, their manners and customs. Here he had not been long before he saw the pale face maiden who now sits before him, and loved her. Aye, Kamara loved the pale face maiden because her feet were as those of the mountain deer, her voice was as soft as the summer nightingale's, and because her features were as beautiful as those of an angel, whom he had dreampt of as dwelling in the spirit land. Kamara told the maiden of the great love he bore her, told her that he for her sake would forsake his Indian habits, and try to become in language and manners, even as the white man, and she, what answer did she return to all this?"

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Ella, "I suppose that means me. Well, good Kamara, go on and tell the answer I did return to your long love story."

"Did you not tell me," bitterly, replied Kamara, "if I waited patiently the lapse of three years that you would then become my wife?"

"Yes," answered Ella, "and I have perhaps told a dozen others the same story, but what of that? It was all in fun."

"In fun! and pray what, may that mean?" asked the Indian.

"Why, it means," said Ella, carelessly, "that I did not mean what I said, that's all."

"That's all, is it?" said Kamara bitterly. "It is as I have suspected. You have said enough, Ella Corwin; now listen to the Chieftain's oath:—By yonder sun that is about to set over the graves of my fathers—by the wild forests which the white man has ruthlessly torn from the red Indian—by the grass which nature has spread profusely under my feet—by the red blood which courses freely through the veins of my tribe, I swear on this spot, and in your presence, that the life of either your future husband or your first-born, shall be the forfeit of your broken faith! Now will Kamara go to his tribe, cursing, scorning, hating the white man and his faithless brood." Kamara was gone.

"O, I'll risk it," said Ella peevishly. "I,ll warrie will forget all about it in less than a week."

"Indian never forgets," replied Annette earnestly.

Five shall forget if he don't," answered Ella. interim, Ere

She had left away like a dream, and in the subsequent to had become a wife and mother. she was married for England a short time through the agency ce, above narrated, where viously betrothed. physician, to whom,

Five years passed away s, she had been prerather Ella Mason, accompa Ella Corwin, infant boy, returned to Naumk ted in a small cottage near the husband and tioned, which had been built f r the me occaval.

It was a bright moonlight night in the month August, 1676, when as the old house-clock struck hour of eleven, Dr. Mason was called from the of his much loved wife and child, to attend upon a husband explained. "The old white horse," dying patient.

No sooner had he got clear of the house, than the tall form of an Indian warrior emerged from the concealment which had been afforded by the dark shadow of the building upon the grass, into the moonlight, and stealthily approached the cottage. He tried the latch, and found that the door had been left unfastened. Smiling triumphantly, the Indian with light and wary footsteps entered the house.—The next moment he stood by the bedside of her whom he had once known as Ella Corwin.

Her first born nestled by her side. They both slept soundly, quietly, and sweetly—Kamara stooped over them. Gently, very gently did he lift the infant in his arms, the next moment he was gone. Still the mother slept on, as did the infant in Kamara's arms.

Two hours passed on, and then the husband and father returned to his home. Ella still slept, and as he gazed admiringly upon her beautiful features, he whispered her name.

She awoke, looded tenderly up, and smiled.

"Where is our child Ella?" asked the father, as he missed it from its accustomed place.

"The child is here, my love," answered Ella as confidently reached out her hand to clasp it to her bosom.

"My God, Herbert!" she exclaimed after a few moments of terrible silence, "our child is gone!"

"Where?"

"I know not," exclaimed the frantic mother, as she jumped from the bed, and eagerly tore off the covering. 'Tis not here, 'tis not here; O God, my child, my boy! where is he! come to me, my Herbert: let your mother hear you, and oh! a light flashes on my mind, a recollection—a horrid remembrance—the Indians Herbert, the have got our child."

The beraved parents ran to the point which looked out upon the calm waters of the harbor. About forty rods from the land a dark object met their view. The dark object was an Indian canoe. The form that rose proudly from its mist, was that of Kamara the chieftain of the Narragansetts. Lifting the tiny form of the infant boy high above his head, in a loud clear voice, Kamara shouted—

"This is not fun."

A light splash disturbed the calm serenity of the waters, as the light drapery of the infant boy sank beneath their level!

CURIOUS CLOCKS.—Almost every person has heard of the curious clocks of Strasburg, and Lyons in France, and we were of the opinion that they were the most wonderful in the world, yet we have discovered that there are two in China made about thirty years ago for the Emperor by the East India Company, which are perhaps the most wonderful.

The two clocks are in the form of chariots, in each of which a lady is placed in a fine attitude, leaning her right hand on a part of the chariot, under which appears a clock of curious workmanship, little larger than a shilling, that strikes, and repeats, and goes, for eight days. On the lady's finger sits a bird finely modelled, and set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded in a flying posture, and which actually flutters for a considerable time, on touching a diamond button below it; the body of the bird, in which are contained part of the wheels that animate it, is less than the 16th part of an inch. The lady holds in her left hand a golden tube, little thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a small round box, to which is fixed a circular ornament not larger than a sixpence, set with diamonds, which goes round for three hours in a constant regular motion.

Over the lady's head, is a double umbrella; supported by a small fluted pillar not thicker than a quill; under the cover of which a bell is fixed at a considerable distance from the clock, with which it seems to have no connection, but from which a communication is secretly conveyed to a hammer that regularly strikes the hour, and repeats the same at pleasure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of the lady is a golden dog; before which, from the point of the chariot, are two birds fixed on spiral springs, having their wings and feathers set with stones of various colors; and they appear as if flying away with the chariot, which, from another secret motion, is contrived to run in any direction, either straight or circular, while a boy, that lays hold of the chariot behind, appears to push it forward. Above the umbrella are flowers and ornaments of precious stones; and it terminates with a flying dragon set in the same manner. The whole is of gold, most curiously executed and embellished with rubies and pearls.—[*Scientific American.*

A PICTURE OF EGYPT.—One impression has taken me by surprise. I used to wonder—and always did till now—at that stupidity of the Israelites which so angered their leader—their pining after Egypt, after finding it impossible to live there. It was inconceivable how they could long to go back to a place of such cruel oppression, for the sake of any thing it could give. I now wonder no longer, having seen and felt the desert, knowing the charms of the valley of the Nile. One evening, lately, just at sunset, the scene struck upon my heart, oppressing it with a sense of beauty. A village was beside an extensive grove of palms, which sprang from out of the thickest and richest clover to the height of eight feet. Their tops waved gently in the soft breeze which ruffled the surface of a blue pond lying among grassy shores. There were golden lights and sharp shadows among the banks where a stream had lately made its way. The yellow sandhills of the desert just showed themselves between the stems of the more scattered palms. Within view were some carefully tilled fields, with strong wheat, lupins, and purple bean blossoms; and some melon and cucumber patches were not far off. Cattle were tethered beside the houses; and on a bank near sat an old woman and a boy and girl, basking in the last rays of the sun with evident enjoyment, though the magical coloring given by Egyptian atmosphere could not be so striking as to English eyes. But what must it have been in the memory of the Israelites, wandering in a desert where there is no color, except at sunrise and sunset, but only glare—parched rocks and choking dust or sand! I will not attempt now, for no one has succeeded in such attempt, to convey any impression of the appalling dreariness of the depths of the desert. I can only say that when it rose up before me in contrast with that nook of the valley at sunset, I at once understood the surrender of heart and reason on the part of the Israelites, and could sympathize in their forgetfulness of their past woes in their pining for verdure and streams, for shade and good food, and for a perpetual sight of the adored river, instead of the hateful sands which hemmed them in, whichever way they turned.—*Miss Martineau.*

AN INCIDENT AT THE SUB-TREASURY.—A lady and gentleman having passed through the upper part of the Customhouse, examining the various rooms, old records, musty books, marble ceilings, floors, etc., the husband said they would next proceed down stairs, where they could see stowed the old white horse "vot speaks de low Dutch like a book!" Accordingly they descended to the Sub-Treasury, and the Hon. Mr.——introduced his amiable lady to ex-Governor Bouck. The latter showed them the Sub-Treasury vaults huge iron safes, two millions of dollars in specie, immense brass scales for weighing coin, iron window shutters, bolts and bars, together with guns, pistols, swords pikes, and other instruments for the destruction of burglars. Having done all, the ex Governor inquired if there were any other attentions he could bestow upon his illustrious visitors. "Why yes," said the lady with an inquisitive glance at her husband, "the old white horse what speaks Dutch, of which I have heard so much, won't you please to let us see him" A general titter followed this inquiry—the clerks were convulsed, and burst into a general roar, as a husband explained. "The old white horse," If flew into a furious passion at the clerks, scribble in low Dutch for five minutes, and is, I c into Pine street!"—*New York Sun.*

company

Knob, a thin, an iron mountain near St. Louis, of be brought into profitable use. A greatest of known works at the base of the yielding from 60 to 70 comprehend the smelt the wor itself is one of the contains iron ore sufficient to supply

COLONISATION OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

It is probable that the effect of the discussion in the British House of Commons, and of the opposition of some of the most influential public journals, will be to deter the British government from carrying out its foregone determination of granting the territory of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, with the intent, as expressed in the grant, that the Company shall establish on the Island, settlement of resident colonies from Great Britain or its dominions, and shall dispose of the land there, as may be necessary for the purpose of promoting settlements.

Vancouver's Island, as is well known, extends along the front, on the Pacific Ocean, of that portion of the Oregon Territory, which, with the Island itself, fell to the lot of Great Britain, under the Treaty of Washington, entered into between the United States and that power, on the 15th of June, 1846. The area of land is about 12,600 square miles—nearly three times that of the State of Connecticut. Its importance results from its position, within 18 days steaming of China, and much nearer the fishing ground than California, whence it has already been resorted to by American whale ships, and would soon become a convenient depot for the whale fishery; from its bays and inlets, affording safe anchorage, wherein it has greatly the advantage over the mouth of the Columbia River, which is much obstructed by bars; and from its great fitness for agriculture, possessing a fertile soil and a mild and pleasant climate. In respect to this latter attribute the statements are somewhat conflicting. But the report of Mr. Douglass, a public officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, affirms that more than two-thirds of the surface of Island is prairie land, and the residue covered with valuable oak, and the finest timber, fournishing spars of excellent quality; that the climate is remarkably fine, and that the soil will produce abundantly every kind of grain raised in England. And Sir George Simpson, writing in 1844, commends the country and climate in similar terms, declaring the soil to be fit for agriculture and and the rearing of domestic cattle, and the Island better calculated for a depot for trade than any place in the neighborhood. The evidence therefore seems decidedly to preponderate in favor of its capabilities and prospective value as a commercial and agricultural settlement, while its local position with reference to China, Australia, New Zealand, and other important places, renders, its possesion a matter of political consequence. It has also valuable coal fields, covering 50 square miles, in which the coal at intervals is visible on the surface, and can be raised at small cost. Its situation, its harbors, and its chief ascertained productions, therefore, point it out as a proper point of departure for steam communication with China. "If ever the North Pacific," says the London Times, "is indeed to become a Mediteranean, here will be its Tyre."

The objections urged against committing the charge of colonizing the Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, have reference to the constitution and policy of that body and alleged despotic exercise of power, as well as to the importance of the territory, and the difficulties incident to resuming possession of it at the expiration of the Company's charter in 1859, the option of which the proposed grant secures to the government, on refunding the money expended to the Island and in furtherance of the purposes of the grant. For nearly two centuries the Hudson's Bay Company have exercised an unquestioned supremacy, extending practically, it is alleged, to the power life and death, over a territory as large as Europe, reaching from the Northern frontier to the Arctic Circle, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, comprehending the whole of British North America, except the Canadas, the lands about the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and British Oregon, all of which Great Britain has acquired since the incorporation of the Company in 1670. In that year the Company was organized under a charter obtained from Charles II., granting it a monopoly of trade with the Indians within the limits above mentioned, on condition that it should present two elks or beavers to the Sovereign of Great Britain whenever he might think proper to visit that portion of his dominions. In 1690, Parliament confirmed the Company's powers for seven years, but for some unexplained reason refused to renew the confirmation in 1697, and from that time to this the Company has acted without Parliamentary sanction. It is alleged that it has cationsly avoided subjecting its title to the decision of a Court of Law; and the power of the Crown to confer exclusive privileges of trading, without the consent of Parliament, is denied by the highest legal authority. However this may be, it is quite certain that the object and interests of the Hudson's Bay Company are directly at variance with projects of settlement and colonization, and that it has every motive to prevent the establishment of a prosperous colony within its bounds. It is a company vested with the exclusive privelege of conducting the fur trade. The field adapted to its operations is a deser—not a country reclaimed and cultivated. It requires the cultivation of but few spots, remote from each other, to provide subsistence for parties engaged in obtaining furs. As regards the native inhabitants, it is the object of the company to prevent them from rising above the condition of hunters, to use the arts and habits of civilized life. The practice of the company is said to have been in correspondence with these views of its policy. A portion of its servants consist of young men from the Orkneys, employed for five years at seventeen pounds per annum wages, out of which, according to Capt. Wilkes of the United States Exploring Expedition, they have to buy clothing at eighty per cent advance on English prices, together with a considerable portion of their food. At the expiration of this term of service they have a claim on the company to be sent back; but they more frequently remain under the same engagement, bound perchance by domestic ties to a rude hut on the banks of the Saskatchawan, whence with an Indian bride they watch the sports of their young barbarians,—or more probably held in the enthralment of debt, which they have no other means of paying than by service. If they remian to cultivate the soil, they hold it by a tenure which keeps them in a state of vessalage to the company. The land is leased to them for a thousand years at a pepper corn rent, on payment of 12s. 6d. sterling, or rather more than three dollars, per acre,—considerably exceeding twice the price at which wild lands are sold in fee in the Western States of this Union. But this extravagant price is not the only consideration extorted by the monopolists. The purchaser is compelled to the surrender of his constitutional liberties, as the condition of holding land under the company. His title deed contains a stipulation providing for the forfeiture of the property, in the event of his refusal either to acquiesce in the exclusive trading privileges of the company, or to submit to the rules and regulations they shall make, and the taxation they shall impose. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Gladstone stated that, although the company had divided seventy per cent, during the greater part of half a century, on a capital nine times augmented, it had never erected a single place of worship, and had discouraged, as far as posible, those missionaries who had attempted to propagate religion within its territories. Confirmed by unexampled success in the policy thus carried out,—a policy so decidly inimical to colonization,—the inference was unavoidable, that the company sought the trust of colonizing the Island with a view to keep it out of other hands, and so to manage it as to prevent its rapid settlement.

The advocates of the government project were singularly unfortunate in their arguments addduced in its favor, which were only two, and are probably contradictory of each other, to wit—that the Island has not advantages sufficient to insure its voluntary colonization, nor is it likely to be colonized for a great many years by any other means than through the instrumentality of the Hudson's Bay Company; that unless the Island be colonized by Englishmen, it will be occupied by squatters from America, and its dominion virtually pass away from Great Britain, and that to prevent this, it is necessary and advisable to resort to the only means by which, as shown, its colonization by Englishmen can be secured. On a motion made in the House of Lords, Aug. 24th, for the production of papers relative to the proposed grant, Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary, said:

If no steps were taken to settle and colonize that island, it was abundantly evident from symptoms already existing, that it would be occupied by the class of people who were commonly called squatters—and whom neither the American nor the English Government could prevent from settling—and that in the course of a very few years the practical possession would pass from our hands. He had heard within a few days that the system had already to some extent commenced, and that a sect called Mormonites who had been obliged to leave America, comtemplated removing in large numbers to settle on Vancouver's Island. Every day's experience proved that when land was suffered to lie waste and unsubdued to the uses of man, it was impossible to prevent these squtters from taking irregular possession.

This is almost a confession of the inability of the British Crown to hold its own in the North Pacific —a point which the Parliament and people of Great Britain will not probably concur with the Minister in conceding. In these opinions, emanating from so exalted a source, our own countrymen will see commended the wisdom of Mr. Calhoun's policy, (while the controversy was still open,) of a masterly inactivity in respect to the extention of an exclusive jurisdiction over those distant regions, as a sure means of securing them ultimately to the United States without a struggle.

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS TO THOSE EMPLOYED.—The following shows how much the proprietors of a large mercantile firm in London are doing for the bodies and minds of their clerks, and is no more than all employers should do for those under them:

"A day or two since, I received from the head of one of the largest drapery houses an invitation to inspect the arrangements they had just made for increasing the comforts of those under their protection; and believing that I may do good to other young men, by describing the plan now adopted by many employers in London, I shall not apologize for going a shopping, because it is to buy information, and dispose of it at prime cost. There are many large establishments in America which may not scorn to take a hint from what others are doing, and, indeed, it is part of my business here to chronicle improvements.

"The business of the house in question closes at seven o'clock; and then, after tea, those young men who are disposed may retire to a large and well-lighted reading-room, well supplied with a fine library and the best periodicals of the day. For those who are disposed, teachers in French, Latin, German, and music are engaged, and any instument chosen is procured by the principals. Drawing masters are also at hand, and there is a fine selection of casts and pictures to study from. Three times a week the most distinguished *savans* are engaged to lecture to the young men, and courses on chemistry, popular anatony, geology, botany, electricity, ect, are given by masters in their respective vocations. Occasional examinations are instituted, and once a week a conversazione is held, at which the young men and woman of other establishments exchange visits. Besides all this, every individual has a certain timeeach day for out-door exercise. In short, the employer's house is made a home to them, and few so situated, I hear, feel inclined to idle away valuable time, eating Welsh rabbits and drinking pots of porter at the 'Coal Hole.' I have not enumerated half of what I saw and heard, but this must suffice."—*Merchant's Magazine.*

TEXAS.—The Galveston News of the 14th says, that the bark Touro, Capt. Welch, which left this port on the 19th ult., for Sisal, and which was reported the other day as having been dismasted when off Ship Island shoals, has been towed into Galveston. Her cargo of corn and provisions, all shipped for the Yucatan government, is very much damaged. The captain has already arrived in this city for the purpose of passing her over to the underwriters.

The Galveston News learns from Major McCullough, that the dragoons destined for the frontier will not be in Galveston till about the last of this month. There will be six companies of them, four to be stationed on the Indian frontier, and two on the Rio Grande.

Sixteen companies of Infantry and two of Artillery will soon be landed at Port Lavaca, most of whom will be stationed on the Rio Grande. The Dragoons, Infantry, and Artillery, will be under the command of Gen. Twiggs, and will be distributed to such points as he may deem most conductive to the general protection and security of the country. The division of Gen. Twiggs embraces that part of Texas lying below a line extending from Passo del Norte and the Rio Grande to Choctaw Creek on Red River. Major McCoullough has been appointed by Gen. Twiggs to make reconnoisances of the country, and select the most advantageous positions for military posts, forts, &c.

The silver mine at Austin, has been abandoned the product turning out to be nothing but sulphuret of iron.—*New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th.*

ANOTHER MINING SPECULATION.—We learn from the Corpus Christi Star, that a mining company has been formed, and arrangements are in progress to re-open the mine near Monclovis. A large portion of the machinery, mining implements, &c., have been landed on the coast, and are probably on the road to Monclova. The Houston Star says: "The mine we believe was formerly worked by the Spaniards, merely for the silver ore it contained, although a large quantity of gold was obtained with the silver ore. The vein, we understand, traverses a very compact blue limestone of a chrystalline texture, resembling some varieties of green stone. The people of Santa Rosa, and the neighboring villages have obtained several thousand dollars worth of ore from this mine, by working merely with pickaxes, chisels, &c. When steam power is applied, with the approved implements of skilful miners, the products of this mine will doubtless be immense.

UNRULY PASSIONS.—Yielding to the impulse of depared passions is but the "hoarding a provision for despair." An individual habitually guilty of this weakness, is always the victim of misery.—Cheerfulness flies his path—gloom invests all the objects of the material world, and perpetual murmurings alone escape his lips. All the pleasant occupations—all the necessary engrossments of life become painful; he dreads the intercourse of his fellow men, and flies with a sense of horror from those who would joyfully do him good. A spirit of misanthropy is engendered, and the dull heavy thought genally in rudes itself upon his mind that he is predestined to a life of misery and rayless gloom.

A YANKEE'S CALCULATION.—"Well, it's curious how we do get over the ground. Why, the trees all look as if they were dancin' a jig to double quick time. I kin recollect ten or twelve years ago, I started from Boston on a Wednsday, I cud get in Filedelphy on the next Saturday, makin' just three days. Now I kin get from Bostin to Filedelphy in one day, and I've been calculatin' that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doin' for the last ten years, *I'd be in Feldelphy just two days before I started from Bostin.*"

FREE SPEECH.—At a billiard-room in Albany a short time since, a warm friend of free-soil met Prince John and complimented him on the stand which he had taken in favor of the free-soil movement. "It is," said the gentleman, "a great moral principle, and I am rejoiced that *you* have taken hold of it." "Yes" replied John, with an oath, "it's a great moral principle, and it is the *first* moral principle I ever got hold of, I'll be d——d if I don't stick to it like a puppy to a root."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Late from Vera Cruz and the Capital—Another Revolution Expected.—The brig Titi arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, with Mexican dates to the 12th.

From the tenor of these prints, says the New Orleans *Delta*, it would seem that the elements of internal commotion are still at work in the Republic of Mexico, and that she is on the eve of another change in her government. Rumors of rebellion, are continually arriving at the capital, from the provinces, and even in the city of Mexico the administration of Herrera and the population are kept in continual alarm, by the evil disposed, who are actively employed in preparing the downfall of the present rulers. It is stated that all classes are thoroughly disgusted with the present government, which is only upheld by the terror which the measures of the Minister of War inspires, and the money it has at command.—When the millions of the indemnity are spent, there will be an immediate demonstration, and Herrera must fall.

El Arco Iris, of the 11th inst., says that Santa Anna had written to his friends by the last steamer, the Fourth, protesting that he had no intention to return to Mexico. He was content with his lot in exile, and would not come back, unless called on by the *masses*, or the Republic was again invaded.

An express arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 10th, stating that a pronunciamento had been made at Tampico, which the inhabitants had proclaimed the independence of the State, and its annexation to the United States. *El Arco Iris* states that it is a positive fact. Three hundred stands of arms were immediately embarked on a vessel at Vera Cruz, and despatched to Tampico. This event, it adds, will prove very untoward for the government, through the latter's scanty finances; but it advises that sacrifices be made, and two or three vessels armed, when communication being cut off by sea, and a vigorous attack by land, a fresh dismemberment of the Republic may be prevented. It is believed at Vera Cruz that a similar movement took place simultaneously at Matamoras.

Jalisco.—Santa Anna's partizans made an abortive attempt at a revolution in his favor, at Guadalajara, in this State, on the 23d ult., but which was stifled in the bud, by the vigor and promptitude of the Governor. The 14th of the line, engaged therein, were marched out of the city, when tranquility was restored.

In Durango, San Luis, and Zacatecas, the Indians have lately committed the most horrid attrocities, the Government having no troops available to send against them.

The frontier States have conceded to the Government, authority to dispose of the National Guards, so as to resist, more effectually, the impending invasion. They become Gérdes Mobiles.

Tampico.—Herrera is actively employed in devising measures for the security of Tamaulipas and other States, threatened by the Bufaloes. It is the most imminent of the many dangers that now threaten him. Despotches have been sent to Guanajuato, where the largest military force is now stationed, with orders for General Bustamente to take command of the troops destined for Tampico. Minon takes the military charge of Guanajuato, and General Avalos, Amandor, and Meja will occupy other points which it is deemed necessary to garrison.

Yucatan.—A schooner which arrived at Alvarado on the 8th inst, from Campeachy the 5th brought intelligence that a serious reverse had just been experienced by the Yucatecos. The Indians, 10,000 in number, had attacked the town of Yaxcaba, lately captured from them, and drove out the garrison of 1,400 whites, who were under command of Don Jose Dolores Pasos. The latter lost two hundred men in the contest, killed and missing; among the former was Capt. Acosta, in charge of the military operations under Sr. Pasos. A reinforcement of two hundred men had been dispatched from Merida un- Col. Rosado, who was to supersede Pasos, but no one can tell what will be the result of this reaction. It is hoped that it will not be the precursor of fresh disasters.

The body of a woman was found on the night of the 2d inst., in one of the streets of Mexico, with the head cut off. The usual robberies, which are quite a feature in the manners of the country, are daily perpetrated on the high ways. The diligences are plundered with impunity.

The Government, at latest dates, had not it seems, received information of the rise in Tampico, on the 29th ult. The *Noticioso* states that official information has been received of the arrival in the waters of the Rio Grande, of an American vessel, loaded with munitions, &c., for the Buffalo hunters, and the Mexican officer, chief of the line there, had entered into some altercation with the Captain. Gen. Montoya, Commandant-General of Tamaulipas, was getting round him a force, to be enabled to make head against the invaders, at any point where they might present themselves.

Last st From Mexico!

By the arrival of the British steamer Forth, the New Orleans *Picayune* has received Vera Cruz dates to the 16th inst! The *Picayune* says:

We have accounts from an intelligent Mexican that the 9th of this month was fixed upon for a revolutionary outbreak in the city of Mexico, of which the reputed leaders were Gens. Basadre Tornel and Almonte. The Government called out the National Guards from their quarters and stationed them in the plaza; and artillery was stationed to protect the square on which the Palace fronts. The attempt was thus thwarted.

Senores D. Augustin Iturbide and D. Manuel Partenoyo, and many other officers, have been thrown into prisons by the Government. The object of the conspirators was to bring back Santa Anna. All the papers allude to the projects on foot to enable Santa Anna to resume power, and men still predict that not two months will elapse before he is reinstated. Two of his private secretaries, Senores Arrillaga and Gener, are now in Mexico, having proceeded thither on the last voyage of the Forth.

We have no new developments in regard to the Tampico movement. The papers treat all the pretexts of Castilla as shallow and contemptible, regarding his operations as a part of the Sierra Madre project, for which some of the papers would hold Gen. Urrea responsible, Gen. Bustamente is to command the troops which are to attempt to stay the threatened dismemberment. They will amount in a few days to 4,000 men, it is said.

The news we gave yesterday from Yucatan is confirmed by a further arrival at Vera Cruz. Great fears are expressed lest the Indians should besiege and retake the towns of Sotuta and Tekax.

The Mexican Government has sent a secret expedition to Tabasco, under command of the brave D. Thomas Marin, to attempt to wrest power from the notorious Miguel Bruno, Marin is appointed Commandante General of Tabasco, and sailed from Vera Cruz with a command of 200 men on the steamer Neptuno. The whole affair was kept a profound secret until the expedition sailed.

The Cherokee Nation.—The National Council met on the 2d inst., and on the 3d inst., in joint ballot, elected judges and solicitors for the respective districts. On the 4th, the acting principal chief, George Lowrey, sent in a message, brief and business like. It acknowledges, in fitting and grateful language, the Divine goodness as shown to the Cherokee nation, and abundance of the crops, and the increasing industry and general prosperity of the people; regrets the "killing of the notorious Starr boys," and says that they ought to have been tried by jury, and strongly deprecates the system of Lynch law; lays the blame of such local disturbances as have occurred upon the use of intexicating drinke; says the common schools have done well; regrets that the mission to Washington on the affairs of the nation had been attended with no certain results; and exhorts the Council in its deliberations to be influenced only by patriotism.

Hera Hecker.—This eminent German patriot arrived in our city a few days ago, and was received by his friends with a warm welcome, such as our adopted citizens knew so well how to bestow. He has come on an errand of mercy from his countrymen, to gather means to aid them in establishing their independence, or remove to a better country. He succeeded here much better than he expected, and left on Monday evening, on his way down the river, to visit such German settlements as are spotted on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After visiting the best portion of our country he will return to his own, and report an account of his stewardship to his compatriots. He is a man capable of sustaining the charge which has been imposed on him.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 25.*

News of Sir John Franklin and the Artic Voyagers.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the Athenæum for the following intelligence on this most interesting subject:

"It is a week since only that we afforded our readers the last probable glimpse of the exploring party who have gone out in search of a solution of the mystery that hangs over the fate of Sir John Franklin, previously to their issuing again from the mysterious ground on which that solution is to be sought; and now, for the first time since the missing adventurers were lost sight of, at the threshold of that same ground, an indication of their whereabouts suddenly turned up. A letter, just received by the Admiralty from Chief Factor Macpherson, dated March 1, 1848, says: "There is a report from Peel's River, that the Esquimaux saw two large boats (query, ships?) to the east of Mackenzie River, full of white men, and they (the Esquimaux) showed knives, files, &c., to the Peel's River Indians which they had received from these white men. Could these have been Franklin or Rae?"

"Mr. Hargrave, of York factory, to whom Mr. Macpherson's letter is addressed, says, in communicating this intelligence to the Admiralty, "It could not have been Rae in his last expedition as his boats did not go beyond Committee Bay." Mr. Hargrave adds, that "but little credence can be given to Esquimaux reports."

"We do not see, however, any good reason for rejecting a rumour so welcome, and we gladly give it publicity. Presuming that the boats and ships seen were those of Franklin's expedition, their position, even east of the Mackenzie, is good as regards success, and better still as respects safety, since they must have been very near the coast. It has been ascertained that open water exists, during the summer season, from Mackenzie River to Behring's Straits: and we therefore dare venture to hope that the expedition may have effected the long desired N. W. passage this summer, and that the gallant party may be even at this moment approaching our shores. The anxiety respecting the lost party had grown finally to be very great, and the public will cling eagerly to the hope so suddenly presented. A very short time must test its value."—*Montreal Herald.*

Alive from the Dead—Almost.—Some of our readers may recollect the case of Mr. Phineas Gage, who was injured, supposed mortally, while blasting rocks at Cavendish, Vt., some four or five weeks since. On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., we conversed with a gentleman who lives in that town, and who states that when he left, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., Mr. Gage was not only living, but bade fair to continue alive and to some extent comfortable for a considerable time yet.

By the Explosion of a charge in the rock, an iron bar 2 feet 9 inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter, not in circumference, as some of the papers had it, was forced quite through his head, and passing upwards a considerable way, fell on a spot where it was picked up next day. Striking him on the face, just below the cheek bone, it forced itself through the skull near the top of the head, passing directly through what craniologists call the organ of veneration. When picked up it was found to be actually greased with the matter of the brain. Mr. Gage, upon meeting with the accident, got into the cart and rode home, first telling a man who was at work with him to be there the next day, as he should be there! Arrived at the house, he walked up one flight of stairs to his chamber. Word was instantly sent to his mother who lived thirty miles off in New Hampshire, as nobody imagined he could live after what had befallen him. The physicians, on dressing the wound, found the fractures of the skull to be fearful. The wound bled freely, which tended to prevent inflamation, and portions of the substance of the brain, intermixed with blood, kept falling into the throat, causing vomiting.

Mr. Gage is an unmarried man, some twenty-six to thirty years of age. What is very remarkable is that he has been able to converse ever since his accident, and has in great part retained his reason.—He desired to have his mother sent for. As she came, having been told what had happend, she had not the least expectation of finding him alive.

This case is probably the most remarkable one on record. If read of for the first time in a romance it would appear indicrously absurd. But,

——Truth is strange,
Stranger than fiction. [*Boston Post.*

Minnesota.—This is the euphonious name given to an extensive region lying north of Wisconsin and Iowa, in which, as western papers advise us, incipient steps have been taken toward the formation of a territorial Government. Several promising settlements have already been made within the bounds of the new Territory. The soil, for the most part, is represented to be very good, the country is finely watered and timbered, and the climate is milder, and more congenial than in the corresponding latitude of New England. We well remember—it was but a few years ago—when flour, pork and potatoes were sent from this port, for the supply of the few families settled where now is the beautiful and flourishing city of Millwaukie. Iowa was then unknown, save as a wild hunting ground of the Indians, and we remember publishing, by request, the proceedings at Dubuque—then without the limits of the organized States or Territories of the Union—of a self-constituted court to try a man accused of murder. The few people then at the remote point, though beyond the jurisdiction of law, elected a judge, sheriff and prosecuting attorney, empannelled a jury, assigned the prisoner counsel, tried, convicted, and hanged the murderer; and, to show that everything had been done right, sent a certified statement of all their proceedings for publication This was but little more than ten years ago.—Now, Dubuque is a flourishing town within the limits of the State of Iowa. In a few years more Minesota, whose name sounds so strangely, will be knocking for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. Nothing in history surpasses or even equals the growth of the Far North west. The ear scarcely becomes familiar with the names of its Territories, and geographers are at a loss to define their limits on the maps that grace our walls, when, like Minerva's springing into life in full panoply, they challenge our admiration, as firmly constituted, prosperous, independent commonwealths. In truth, we have a great and glorious country. Its history is a romance, surpassing in its acts, the wilder-t creations of fiction.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

True Humanity Liberally Rewarded.—In the latter part of last summer, a young daughter of Mr. Corcoran, of the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington city, was playing with some friends on a wharf, in the rear of the grounds of Capt. Charles Williams, at Stonington, Conn., and stepped into a boat which, by some accident, was loosed, and drifted from the shore. The child, frightened at the danger, jumped over board. Mr. Gordon Smith, a boat builder, who was near by, swam in and rescued her at the last moment of struggling. Mr. Corcoran was in Europe at the time, engaged in business, as is widely known. He has since returned, and we saw last week a letter from him to Mr. Smith, expressing his gratitude, and enclosing *one thousand dollars* as testimony of it. This is a reward at once unexpected to the receiver and noble in the giver, doing honor to the heart of the father. Mr. Smith is, we are glad to be informed, a worthy recipient highly esteemed by all who know him.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Fact.—The ready wit of a true born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since, says an exchange paper, we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hand of its owner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be his etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emerald dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Ellsler gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Powers. 'Faith, madam,' said he as he did so, 'if you were as strong as you are handsome, it would'nt have got away from you.' 'Which shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment?' asked the lady smilingly. 'Troth, madam, said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was a beaver, 'that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both.'—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A Curious Advertisement.—The following advertisement appears in a Dublin paper:—"If Edward Headen, house painter, who is in the habit of travelling to all parts of the country in prosecution of his business, will communicate with his brother, Henry Headen, at 48 Goldenlane, Dublin, it will be for his advantage, as his wife is dead."

The Indian War in Texas.—The New Orleans Crescent and Picayune give some very important news from Texas, from which we extract the following:

A letter from Wm. H. Stewart, to the Governor, under date of October 12, says:

"York, at the head of 21 men, was whipped by about 150 Indians, on or near the Colorado, in De Witt county. Two Indians were seen this evening within two and a half or three miles of our county seat, supposed to be spies. Thirty-seven men left here on the 10th, to go to Barnett's, not having learned of York's fight, but were in pursuit of the Indians who killed Barnett on the Sandys in this county. We know not precisely how great a body of Indians are west of the Guadalupe, but from circumstances, are of the belief that in addition to the above mentioned number, that there is still a much larger body. We have sent couriers to La Grange, Lavaca, Seguin and Austin, to give the information, and place the citizens on the look out, and thus perhaps spare the lives of some who might venture unarmed on the frontiers. We ask that through you the War Department may be made acquainted with the exposed situation of the Texas frontier, and provide additional ranging companies along above the settlements."

A letter from Colonel Clark L. Owen to J. B. Shaw' written at Gonzales on the 12th, says:

"The settlements on the Sandys, about twenty miles west of this, have been broken up and Dr. Barnett is supposed to have been killed. Twelve miles east of this on Peach Creek, it is reported the Indians have stolen some horses; a small party has gone in that direction to ascertain the fact, a company has also gone west in pursuit of the Indians who killed Dr. Barnett. Two small parties of Indians have been seen near this place to-day. About one hundred men have gone from this river, but they are in detached parties, and some fears are entertained that they may meet the Indians in too great force to gain any advantage. Those who have remained are without arms, rendering it impracticable for any additional force to leave. Two men named Davis were killed a few days since on the C ear Fork of Saudy, about twenty miles from this."

The Democrat makes the following remarks upon this subject:

The companies of Captains Veatch, Lamar, Sutton and Crump, having been recently mustered out of service, but one company remains to protect the entire south-western frontier, from the Station occupied by Capt. Highsmith's company, on the Llano to the Rio Grande—the distance being near two hundred miles.

Some accounts state that there are Mexican emissaries among the Indians.

There is not much doubt that the Indians have been perfectly well apprized of all the movements of troops on this frontier for months past, and that they have gained their information through Mexican spies there is as little doubt.

We understand that His Excellency, the Governor, will immediately authorize the raising of a sufficient force to guard this frontier and chastise the marauders, until such time as the General Government shall condescend to furnish us adequate protection.

Queer Generosity.—As an honest man was passing through Court street last Tuesday evening, he picked up a package having no address upon it. He took it home, opened it, and found it contained bills of the Exchange Bank, amounting to $2200—probably dropped by one of the officers of the bank, who was taking them home to sign. Knowing the anxiety it would occasion, he walked two miles through wind and rain to restore the lost treasure to the troubled man. He was received with many thanks, and was assured he had saved a night's rest. The generous man moreover said he would be happy to remunerate the finder for his trouble, but "supposed he would not take any thing."—[*Boston Post.*

Camp Meeting—Singular.—A Camp Meeting was held in the vicinity of New Lebanon, in this state, on the 1st inst. During the meeting 136 members were added to the church and 90 professed religion. On Tuesday evening a phenomenon occured which created no little excitement. During an intermission of service, a young lady 22 years of age, who had been deaf and dumb from infancy, was sitting in a tent where some persons were singing, when she was observed to be somewhat excited. In about a minute after she was observed, she sprang from her seat, shouting, "glory!" She has spoken several times since.—*Connersville (In.) Telegraph.*

Western Romance.—The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Register, gives the following important information. A singular legend of our town is yet remembered, and practiced by many of our young men and good natured old bachelors. At the christening of our town, all the single young men under seventy-five, at a formal meeting, resolved, that in all future time every young lady who visited our village and expressed herself pleased with the place, should have an offer of marriage from some member of the association. If no one volunteered in this laudable enterprise, the whole association were to submit to a draft. We publish this information for the encouragement of our fair readers at a distance.

The St. Louis.—Our citizens are in a feverish state of excitement to hear the fate of this steamer and her gallant crew. It appears she had broken down, was taken in tow by the Baltic, and while on Lake Huron, off point Aux Barque, on the night of Tuesday, and during a high gale, she broke loose from the Baltic, and went, no one knows whither. The Baltic immediately put about and searched two days, but no tidings of her could be found. Report says she probably went on to the Canada shore.—We think it more likely *she went to the bottom!*—Eight of the crew were on board, names not given. We can very well suppose that Wheeler the Captain, and Bloomer the Clerk, are certainly among the number, as all who know them, know they would be the last to desert their posts in such a time of danger.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Detroit, Nov. 6. 2 P. M.

The Steamer Baltic is just in from above, and reports that on Thursday she took the St. Louis in tow with her machinery broke, at Mackinaw, and on Friday night at 10 o'clock, when in sight of Point Aux Barque light that the St. Louis broke loose in a severe gale and has not been seen since. The passengers and part of the crew got on board of the Baltic and also some of the freight.

There were about eight persons still on board of the St. Louis. The Baltic cruised around two days but could find nothing of her. She probably went on the Canada shore. The Niagara is reported to be now in search of her. Captain Cotton thinks he was about 20 miles from the highlands when he parted from the St. Louis.

Infamous Practices.—A Doctor in Trouble.—Preliminary investigations were held in N. Y. on Saturday, in a rather mysterious and infamous case, in which a Dr. Cheetham, of that city, is charged with causing the death of a Miss Sarah E. Collins, either by design or culpable mismanagement, she being at the time in an advanced state of prenancy, suffering with other disease also and attended professionally by Cheetham. After her decease, Cheetham wrote several letters to a young man named Turner, residing in Newark, N. J., threatening him with exposure in connection with Miss Collins, if he did not call on him and pay a large bill due him for professional services to the lady—Turner, it appears, allowed himself to be represented as the lady's husband at the time of the doctor's attendance upon her, though T. says his interest in her behalf was simply from her being his cousin. Turner's father wishes the case fully investigated, and had Cheetham arrested.

The Difference.—Stealing a loaf of bread or a string of onions is called petit larceny; but the defaulter or fraudulent official, in starched collar and broad cloth coat, who makes way with fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred thousand dollars of other people's hard earnings and hard dollars, is politely judged to be simply guilty of a *peccadillo*—the former is locked up in jail, and the latter the led to free and easy bail. The one put their of the way as a graceless thief, brass wretch pes punishment, generally by poor stamps no money that he has filched for well dressed and trust in him. The rag-nose purse snatcher, who steals a shilling, has nine chances out chance at all of escaping, and seldom fails, even respectable connivance, and seldom fails, even very as his coward and warmly hugs to wire of every degree conviction and notice, and when cl out so

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1848.

TO OUR TRI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

After having tried the experiment fairly, (having published it over six months,) and having met with very little encouragement, we have concluded to suspend the publication of the Tri-Weekly Observer until we can be secured against further pecuniary loss. So far, we can say as Greely said of Taylorism, *but with a great deal more truth*, it has not begun to pay expences, and we are not disposed to draw upon other resources to sustain it any longer. At some future time, should we receive sufficient encouragement to render it certain that we would sustain no loss, we may resume its publication. From our six months' experience, however, we doubt whether such a contingency will arise for some time. To those who have paid in advance, (and they are few and far between) we will send the Weekly until the time for which their money will pay expires. To those who have not, we will send the Weekly if desired—if they do not desire it, they will please "walk up to the Captain's office and settle."

HUZZAH FOR TAYLOR!

Do n't start, reader, and think we have turned whig, for it is not so. We are still strong in the faith of Democracy, but we are equally strong in the belief that "old Zach," the man that never was beat, is again successful. If he never run before, he has now, and no mistake.—He is elected President, if reports by Telegraph can be relied on, and as to their falacy, we now have not a hope. The whigs are once more successful—once more they are about to re-enact the scenes of Tyler's administration. But of this it is useless to speak at present. Hereafter we shall have ample time and opportunity. They say that the "salt river" country is healthy and salubrious, and that we will not be disturbed in our reflections by any "noise and confusion." If so, we shall have ample opportunity to sum up the causes of our defeat—the greatest of which, by the by, we are inclined to believe is a lack of votes—survey the ground our successors will occupy, and report our views thereon.

Important Indian Treaty—Four Millions of Acres Acquired.—General William Medill, superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed through this city last night, having bought out all the right of the Menominee Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, whereby the United States have acquired the title to 4,000,000 acres of new territory in Wisconsin, embracing land on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and laid down in the present maps as parts of Brown, Portage and Wisconsin counties. It embraces Little and Big Bull Falls, Whitney's Mills, &c., &c.

Some years ago, Congress granted to Wisconsin the alternate sections to complete a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The canal could not be made because the Indians owned much of the land. It has now been bought; and, two days after the making of the treaty, two hundred squatters had laid their claims. The land is very rich and valuable.

Several attempts have been made to treat with this very old and once powerful tribe of Indians, of which Osh-Kosh is Chief. But all have been unsuccessful. He is connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Missippi on the Crow-wing River, near where the Winnebagoes now are, on the lands which the Government bought of the Chippewas.

The treaty is a very fair one for both parties.—The Indians get about $300,000; and, out of this, a specific sum is set apart for a manual labor school, a grist-mill, black-smith's shop, and the support of a miller for fifteen years. The Indians remove themselves, and thus save those swindling operations which are gone into by contractors in their removal. There are no reservations for speculators.—Thus the whole matter is a plain business transaction between the Indians and the Government.—There are no reserves in the matter to make trouble.

The Superintendent took the whole matter into his own hands, and the whole expense (for traveling and all) of negotiating this treaty will not be $150. General Medill, in all his operations with this tribe, has astonished every body. His success and his economy both are unrivalled. The present annuities of this tribe cease 1857. General Medill arranged it so as to commence the payment thereafter in annual payments so that the Indians cannot squander their money, and yet have it as they need it. It would have been better for the Government could it have had General Medill to negotiate more of its treaties.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Most Daring Robery in Detroit.—A daring robbery was committed in Detroit, on Thursday night of last week. The Broker's and Exchange office of E. Prentiss was entered by boring the door with a brace bit, and forcing the bolt and lock. A large amount of money in gold, silver, uncurrent bank notes, internal improvement warrants, and soldier bounty land warrants were deposited in it. The robbers, after getting inside the office, had, with a large morticing chisel, managed to get to the key hole of the safe, and filled up the lock with powder, that was probably ignited by the means of a slow match, blowing the door open, and almost entirely destroying the inside work of the safe. The noise of the explosion was distinctly heard by several in the vicinity of the building, and from the manner in which the fragments were scattered around the office, we should suppose a large quantity of powder had been used in the operation. The lock was, from appearance, well filled with powder, and the key hole then snugly covered with putty to make the work complete. The slow match was set on fire, and the robbers, undoubtedly, retired to watch the progress of affairs, and after the explosion had taken place and all was considered safe to venture forth, the money then taken by these accomplished scoundre's. Five persons were arrested on suspicion of being in some way connected with the affair, but as yet nothing definite has been found out. Their names are Barney McDermont, John Franklin, Thomas Edwards, W. Brown, and John Harris, all of them stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

☞ William Birney, Esq., of Cincinnati, (son of James G. Birney,) who went to France several months ago, has been a successful candidate for a Professorship of English literature in one of the National Colleges in that country. We learn, says the Cincinnati Gazette, that he passed the examination in a very honorable manner. The concours, or assembly of examination are very strict and thorough in the test to which they subject candidates. The examination is conducted in a language different from that of the mother tongue of the applicants, a satisfactory discourse before the concours of at least an hour is required, with only thirty minutes previous notice, no reference to books being allowed, and a rival candidate is added to the number of the examination board. It is hence no sham, but a test of literary attainment. His friends here will be glad to know of his success, and it is gratifying to know that France is so well disposed to acknowledge American attainments and talent.

Editing a Newspaper.—We never could see the virtue of the boast which is so often made by paper and magazines, that so large a portion of their pages is original. Such originality is often maintained at the expense of the worth. The best exchanges of our acquaintances are by no means those which have the greatest amount of original matter. There is more of editorial tact and talent acquired to make proper and practical selections, than is put in requisition by the production of the vaunting original papers, who seem to regard originality as the only requisite for a good periodical.—A good newspaper is always dependant upon other resources than its own. And the boast of a periodical that is entirely original is too often like the boast of a library, if it should claim to have the production of only one author.—*Lynn News.*

How he did it!—"How did he seize the plaintiff," said a lawyer to a witness, whom he had been torturing for about half an hour. "Show the court and jury what the defendent did, and how he seized the plaintiff" at the same time standing in front of the witness. "He did it so," said the victim, and he seized the learned gentleman by the throat with a grasp that would have shaken the truth out of a less sturdy opponent than the lawyer, who appeared to be very little discomposed, although Court, Jury, and spectators joined in a general laugh.

Getting over a Difficulty.—A countryman once brought a piece of board to an artist, with the request that he would paint upon it St. Christopher as large as life. "But," returned the artist, "that board is much too small for that purpo-e." The countryman looked perplexed at this unexpected discovery. "That's a bad job," said he: "but lookee sir, ye can let his legs hang down over the edge of the board."

The Cholera.—We have looked over the leading medical journals of England, and find the cholera has not yet produced alarm. It is pretty well settled that people of bad habits and uncleanly in their persons are most liable to its attacks: the first symptom is a slight diarrhœa, and at this state it is fectly manageable. Would it not be well and city authorities to see that a thorough clearance all the streets and sewers should take. We domiciliary visits be made to those air of our there is a dense and ill bestowed check to the may as well remark that the day, at least for winter will be, probably, an spread of the cholera in some months.—*N. Y.* minister was one Sabday School in catechism

Exposing the [illegible]. The usual questions bath day exam girl, a strapper, about thirteen before the occasio ally assisted her father, were put can in waiting on customers.

years "our name?" said the parson.

"What is your name?" he demanded in a more mitary manner.

"One of your fun, Mr. Minister," said the girl; "you know my name well enough. Don't you say you come to our house on a night, "Bet, bring me some more ale?"

The congregation forgetting the sacredness of the place were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

☞ Great minds are charitable to their bitterest enemies, and can sympathize with their failings of their fellow creatures. It is only the narrow-minded who make no allowance for the faults of others.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

As this epidemic has appeared in England, and [illegible] eventually, if it has not already, cross to this [illegible] everything in relation to it becomes deeply interesting. We find in one of our exchanges, some facts, [illegible] from a London Medical Journal, relative to the progress of the disease, which we transfer to our columns. The Medical Journal referred to, says it has no proof of the existence of the Asiatic Cholera, earlier than the year 1817. There had been recollections of an [illegible] which burst out in the midst of an assemblage of Pilgrims in Central India about the year 1772, [illegible] thousands and scattering the rest; but it may have been the Plague. Our first exact knowledge of the disease was in the disease which traversed England about [illegible] years ago.

Slowness, regularity of movement, and accurate direction, formed the characteristics of its progress. It commenced in May, 1817, in the Delta of the Ganges, slowly spreading through the remainder of the year in Lower Bengal. In 1818 it moved northward, and paralyzed the whole of the Peninsula at the rate of a degree a month. Yet it had not the surge-like sweep of the plague, but moved in lines, often parallel for a great distance; and capriciously sparing intermediate districts.

In 1819 it divided into two branches, one passing [illegible] eastward through the Burmese empire, and reaching China and the Indian Archipelago in 1820; the other moving westward in 1821, passing along the shores of the Persian Gulf, and in the following year appearing in the interior of Persia, and in Arabia and Syria. In [illegible] first appeared in the Russian empire, in the provinces bordering on the Caspian sea. It then suddenly ceased, and while all the northern population of the empire was in terror, and Europe was in alarm, it seemed to have ceased, and remained nearly dormant for five years.

But in 1828 it burst out again, and moved to Orenburg; with sudden force through the western northern provinces in 1829 and 1830 reaching Moscow in September, 1831. Early in the following year it traversed the five hundred miles between Moscow and the capital, where it broke out with fearful mortality.

From this point it spread westward with an accelerated velocity, and reached the Polish capital in March; Berlin in May, Berlin in August, and Hamburg in October.

In the same year and month it was first felt in London, in Sunderland, and soon after reached London as it is. Still moving westward it now crossed the Atlantic, and in 1832 had seized on the United States, as far as Mexico. On the shores of the Pacific it [illegible] Having thus in the eastern and western tracts completed the circuit of the globe.

Its destruction of life must have been immense. The havoc extended through half a generation. It was neither resisted by medical science, nor [illegible] by sanative precautions, it was even more rapid than the plague. It killed at the instant.

Love Laughs at Locksmiths.—The truth of the adage was exemplified in Philadelphia the other day in a novel manner. The story, as related in the Pennsylvanian, is that Mr. Drake, a wealthy tobacconist of the city had a charming daughter, Amy by name, who had given her heart to a young journeyman carpenter, Edward L. Hughes, not overburdened with [illegible] goods. This Mr. Drake had a decided objection to following the old expedient in such cases, locking Amy up to keep her away from her loving [illegible] On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Drake on returning met a collossal son of Africa at his door [illegible] roll of bed-clothes on his shoulder. Enquiring of him if he was the gentleman who bought the [illegible] some place in South street. "No—take me," was the reply, "I don't buy second articles in [illegible] being somewhat indignantly added. "Then," then," suggested the dusky gentleman. "Why with your dirty luggage," responded on the [illegible] tobacconist, ended the colloquy, and the porter to convey the "dirty luggage" to Mr. Hughes's received it with a hearty welcome. On [illegible] counterpane which contained the parcel, a piece of goods answering the description of Miss Drake was found inside. The young lady had this scheme, and with the assistance of her [illegible] contrived to roll herself in the bed quilts and [illegible] veyed to her lover. Matrimonial arrangements ng perfected, but are the twain could be [illegible] indignant father arrived with two police [illegible] rested Mr. Hughes for the theft of a [illegible] Mayor, however, discharged the case. [illegible] the very latest style of elopement, and [illegible] patented.

More Truth than Poetry.—Some [illegible] his ill-nature by telling truth about his [illegible] the following; which in the absence of [illegible] as well as a dearth of news, we [illegible] among the "good things" in newspapers:

"What causes the young people to [illegible] the noble ambition of matrimony? What keeps [illegible] trooping to watering places? What keeps [illegible] till 5 o'clock in the morning, through a [illegible] son? What causes them to labor at [illegible] and to learn four songs from a fashionable [illegible] guinea a lesson; and to play the harp a [illegible] some arms and neat elbows, but that [illegible] down some 'desirable' young man [illegible] bows and arrows of theirs? What causes [illegible] parents to take up their carpets, set [illegible] turvy, and spend a fifth of their year's [illegible] suppers and iced champagne? It is [illegible] their species, an unadulterated wry [illegible] happy and dancing? Pshaw! It is [illegible] their daughters."

Tuesday.—Tuesday [illegible] States—three [illegible] history of the United States. Lawrence to the [illegible] scattered from Abled, and in a peaceful [illegible] utaneously to Magistrate to conduct [illegible] choice of for four years to come. [illegible] Gov either Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor, [illegible] bell enough to those who have honestly [illegible] confidence. There is really [illegible] thought of a great people, thus, without [illegible] confusion" incident even to the choice of [illegible] Parliament in England, assembling and [illegible] among themselves a ruler. There is nothing [illegible] brings the extent and resources of the [illegible] every freeman like the thoughts that [illegible] ting amid a driving snow storm—that [illegible] were wading in snow to deposit their [illegible] tion of our countrymen were engaged [illegible] ness amid the orange blossoms and fragrance of second Italy. The hardy lumbermen of [illegible] dy independent farmers of the middle States, [illegible] oneers of the West, and the rice and cotton [illegible] the South—all assembled yesterday, as a Congress, to choose from among themselves [illegible] govern them. Peacefully, calmly, deliberately [illegible] files of soldiers to preserve order, no swords [illegible] glittering at the polls; the only peace-officer [illegible] sence of the people, the only weapon [illegible] will! Truly this is a great country, not [illegible] of territory, but in all other elements of [illegible] ness.

Souls and Gizzards.—Some men [illegible] enough to have souls—others are the [illegible] of an article called a *gizzard*. The subject [illegible] ing notice, we should say, was the owner of [illegible] latter articles: A Mr. Freeman, merchant, [illegible] while in the act of stepping on Tuesday last [illegible] boat on to the stairs at Castle Garden, fell [illegible] and would have been drowned, had not [illegible] diers from Fort Columbus jumped into the [illegible] rescued him. He was taken into a public [illegible] the worse only for a little water, where he [illegible] gave his preserver fifty cents. He probably [illegible] value of his life. Setting it at *fifty cents* [illegible] considered high!

Canada Is.—The Point Coupee (La.) [illegible] 7th inst., says—"The banks of the Mississippi [illegible] ing in 'by wholesale;' there have been [illegible] three weeks, in the neighborhood of the Grand [illegible] five large caves—two at the Grand Levee, [illegible] Mr. Narcis Caramoucho lost fifty cords of [illegible] about eight hundred barrels of corn."

☞ The far-famed Hutchinson [illegible] ite State," gives a Concert [illegible] ning. Go and hear them.

☞ We [illegible] are in a fever of joy at the prospect of sending us up "Salt Rive." We can inform them, however, that we have concluded not to go—we intend to *stay* at the mouth for the next *four* years, and watch them, and should occasion require, defend "Old Zack" from their attacks.

Horrible Mystery.—A few days ago, a barrel was taken from the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, which on opening, a frightful sight presented itself to the eyes of the spectator—the bodies of two white persons covered with lime, with no traces of the features remaining. It was conjectured that they were male and female, or perhaps two females; but the long hair on the skull of one of the exhumed victims, served as the only remaining clue to the discovery of the sex.

Treasure Trove.—A person in England, lately rummaging his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was a first regarded as a hoax, but on digging up the spot an iron pot came to light containing 15,000 guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written, "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

An Eventful History.—The following strange eventful record of a journeyman printer's life we are positive is correct to the letter. It develops what a man can do if he likes, and what queer and enterprising, unselfish fellows, the majority of printers are:

"The life of a printer is, to say the least, one of variety. I left home at the age of nine and was apprenticed to the printing business at thirteen, since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have fixed in twenty cities and towns of the United States. I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer—in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D.—traveled through all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my [illegible]. I have been the publisher of two daily papers, [illegible] one Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in [illegible] shire and one in Maine. At one time he [illegible] ce, and am pocket, of my own: I have been married [illegible] nember of now nearly twenty-six years old! [illegible] very, at the encampment in Trenton N. J. [illegible] Capt. (late Major) Ringgold's fly [illegible] been a temperance lecturer and the proprietor [illegible] orance theatre.

☞ An inadvertant [illegible] good deal of merriment, having since, was the subje[illegible] the Boston lawyers. He was ing come from [illegible] memorable *dark day*, when he said speaking of [illegible] be *milked*, and the *cows* went to *hens* came [illegible] *roost*.

A Man.—A printer, very intemperate, was [illegible] and drowned at Lawrence, Mass. It has since ascertained that he was Henry G. Thompson, of [illegible] w Hampshire, and connected with some of the best families of that State. He was a member of the whig Baltimore Convention of 1844, and then editor of a Clay paper in Maryland.

☞ A horrible case of destit

ERIE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Cass,	Taylor,	V. B.
Erie—E. Ward,	151	209	12
W. Ward,	172	210	4
M'Kean,	58	182	30
Fairview,	40	249	6
Springfield,	87	234	31
Conneaut,	87	202	5
Waterford, tp	49	161	
Harborcreek,	113	184	26
North East, tp.	178	133	77
Greenfield,	28	60	20
Union,	48	73	23
Venango,	48	62	34
Washington,	63	196	
Greene,	116	109	
Elkcreek,	125	122	4
Amity,	81	45	
Wayne,	37	7	39
Concord,	35	32	43
Le Bœuff,	72	63	
Girard tp.	154	263	16
Millcreek,	159	317	3
North East bor.	37	44	7
Waterford bor.	42	62	1
Bor. of Edinboro'	14	34	
Franklin,	4	45	20
Wattsburg,	15	24	3
Girard bor.	29	46	2
Total,	2022	3418	357

A PICTURE OF RUM.

The city editor of the New York Tribune, thus shows up the revolting features of the liquor groceries, which in all cities breed so much of moral and physical death, as it is also the fruitful mother of so much of the pauperism which has already become a burdensome evil to the moral and industrious citizen. The liquor groceries undoubtedly do more to *inequalize taxation* than any other cause. If a man who sold liquor had to support every pauper that could be traced home to these sinks of wretchedness, there would be less of these resorts to tempt the poor.

"But we have not yet completed our description of the Liquor Groceries. As soon as the shutters are closed at night upon the scenes we have been depicting, another class of operations commences. The cabman, the private groom, the colored steward, the incipient pickpocket, the b'hoy, drop in, one after another, and soon a little knot is formed round the counter. A pack of greasy cards is produced—the sixpences tinkle—the eyes of the host and banker glisten with the shine of his anticipated gains, a game of sixpeny vigint-et-un or penny poker commences, and every heart is absorbed in the one worst, most fiendish passion of the human soul. Thus all night long the game is kept up, mollified now and then by a choice swig at the "money"—(all at the expense of the benevolent landlord!)—unless some member of the party gets unusually boozy or excited with his losses, and breaks up the concern in a grand row. Then enter the police officers—"Walk in gentlemen and take a drink!" and the offenders are dragged off to the tombs and duly reported against in the morning by the order-loving officers, while the landlord sweeps off the money with a chuckle and a wink—sands his sugar, waters his rum and moistens his tobacco—and after a short prayer,

"——wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams!"

The Liquor Grocery would not be complete, in its debasing and demoralizing power, without the presence and assistance of those wretched female outcasts whose breath is pollution and whose touch leprosy. Accordingly, as soon as night sets in, the groceries in certain quarters of the city begin to be haunted by these wretched beings, who fortify themselves with alcohol for their nightly occupation. It is difficult to imagine a more heart-calling spectacle than the interior of one of these dark and dingy establishments with a group of gorgeously dressed women drinking and blaspheming round the counter. When you remember what an Angel of purity and goodness women ought to be, and then behold the scene before you, the power of contrast is exhausted—Heaven and Hell are as it were spread out to view.

A POWERFUL MORAL.—The Journal of Commerce says that a five dollar bill, of the Fulton Bank, passed through their hands, on the back of which was written as follows:

"This is the last of $30,000 left to me by my mother at her death, on the 27th of August, 1816. Would to God she had not left it to me, and that I had been learned goodly company of any living; I would not now be beautiful, were to [illegible] moral may be drawn from those few public, accord as a young man, probably, in the prime himself, ing health, talents, and education, who had squandered sight up in idleness. His mother dies, and he finds himself in possession of what seems a competence for life. Reckless of the consequences, he plunges forward into the gay whirlpool of folly, dissipation and vice—drinks to excess, perhaps—gambles—we know not what—and at last finds himself poor, without friends, and no means of earning an honest living And what is the sequel? We know not what it is in this particular case, but we know what generally ensues. Too proud to work—too poor to live without it—the young man of folly plunges forward, commits a crime against society—is arrested—tried condemned—and then the prison, the gallows, or his own hand, terminates his unhappy, miserable existence Young men, take warning from the facts before you.

PANIC STRUCK.—St. Louis was set all agog lately by the strange movements of a steamer in front of that city, which, instead of going straight up to the landing, maneuvered about for some time until the crowd on the levee began to wonder what was the matter. Presently a whisper ran round that the cholera was on board. Every man took to his heels and disappeared quickly. It is needless to say that the affair was a hoax, the boat merely remaining in the stream to prevent the escape of some thieves who were on board, until a police officer should arrive.

NEW USE FOR CHLOROFORM.—A dashing and beautiful lady threw her arms around a gentleman in the streets of London, and lovingly pressed a handkerchief to his nose; he remembered nothing more until he awoke two or three minutes after, lying upon the side-walk, with a policeman at his side, minus his watch and five pounds in money. The handkerchief, it is supposed, was saturated with chloroform, which rendered him insensible, and enabled the fair one to rob him with impunity.

☞ Crawford County gives Cass 500 majority—a gain of over two hundred.

Mercer gives Cass 200—a gain of over seven hundred. If the east had done as well as the west, the State would have been redeemed.

A STARTLING FACT.—The celebrated Dr. Mott, in an opening lecture at the University in New York, asserted distinctly, that of the thirty thousand deaths which occurred in our army during the Mexican war, one-third, at least were caused by the want of timely medical and surgical treatment.

☞ Lightning struck the telegraph wires near Elkhorn Grove, Ill., some days since, melting ten feet of the wire, and shattering the poles for a mile and a half.

PRACTICAL SATIRE.—During the joint stock mania of 1812, a wag in London advertised a company for draining the Red Sea, and recovering valuables dropped therein by the children of Israel, in their passage, and the Egyptians in their pursuit.

☞ "Ille is never the apologist of the enemy; but is always found on the side of the country!"

This is the sentiment applied to Gen. Cass, by that distinguished soldier, Gen. Jesup. It is eloquent and to the point.

☞ Pecan Nuts are obtained in great profusion in the forests of Western Texas. The crop this year is unusually large, and almost, if not fully, equal in value to the entire cotton crop of that State.

A YANKEE AGAINST THE WORLD.—R. M. Hoe, of New York, goes to Europe in the Cambria, to superintend in Paris, the fitting up of his "Lightning Presses" in the establishment of the La Presse newspaper.

The majority for Taylor will not vary but a few votes from 1,300, showing a Democratic gain of one hundred since October. The Whigs confidently claimed from 15 to 1600. If the Democracy have done as well in the other counties, Pennsylvania is redeemed!

☞ A new style of finishing dwelling houses has been introduced in South Tennessee; the outside being rough cast in colors, the ingenious blending of which has a very pretty effect.

☞ The alarm of fire this afternoon, proceeded from the brick building, corner of French and Fourth streets. It caught from the chimney, but was extinguished without doing much damage.

By Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

☞ The following telegraphic despatches we copy from the Gazette Extra. They look so decidedly Taylorish that we "cave:"

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—3 P. M.

Tennessee is reported 5,000 majority for Taylor.—We now add up 144 Electoral votes for Taylor, with Georgia, Florida and Louisiana to be heard from. In Georgia so far the whig gain 1,000 on last Congressional vote.

A despatch received from Baltimore says the South Carolina Legislature have chosen Cass Electors.

Kentucky has given Taylor 10,000 majority.

The Democratic papers at the East are reported as giving up the election.

From Ireland we have intelligence that the Patriots O'Brien, Meagher, McMannus and O'Donohue have had their sentence commuted to transportation for life.

The trial of Duffy had concluded but the jury had not returned a verdict. The Lord Lieutenant and family have gone to England on a visit. The Irish papers give deplorable pictures of the state of the country through the failure of the potato crop. A spirit of emigration was rife. Multitudes were flocking to seaports to escape from the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—7 P. M.

GEORGIA—Fifteen counties Taylor ahead 748. Taylor gain on Clay 771. Polk's majority in the State was 2,147. The counties above are about one-fifth of the State.

MARYLAND—The Baltimore Patriot foots a whig gain of 2,372.

NEW YORK—The State as far as heard from, Taylor 81,453; Cass 34,259; Van Buren 17,905.

MAINE—Taylor 8,410; Cass 8,071; Van Buren 526. Returns from 120 towns show a whig gain of 3,257 over September election.

MASSACHUSETTS—Returns from nearly all the State.—Taylor 58,407; Cass 33,997; Van Buren 37,576.

RHODE ISLAND—Taylor 6,689; Cass 3,610; Van Buren 711.

CONNECTICUT—All but 18 towns Taylor 26,650; Cass 22,318; Van Buren 3,359.

NEW JERSEY—Complete Taylor 9,335; Cass 6,732.—The Legislature stands, Senate, whig 13, democrat 5; House, whig 38, democrat 18. Whig majority on joint ballot 27.

PENNSYLVANIA—As far as heard from, whig gain 9,314.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7—8 P. M.

Buffalo official—Taylor's majority over Cass 1336; over Van Buren and Cass 506; the largest whig majority ever given.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7—8 P. M.

Cleveland Election—Majority for Cass 166; Democratic gain 800 in 7 townships. Returns in northern Ohio bad for Taylor.

Nine wards in Pittsburgh, 313 gain over Johnston.

Ashtabula county—So far as heard from Taylor 50 over Van Buren, over Cass 178; Ashtabula county will give 1500 for Van Buren sure.

Washington Co. Pa.—Taylor about 200; Philadelphia city, Taylor 1210 majority; Southwork 1560; Northern Liberties 461.

Baltimore city—Cass 520 majority.

Detroit 200 majority for Cass—returns from the interior of the State render the State safe.

Milwaukie 500 majority for Cass. This indicates that the State is safe.

Hamilton county, Ohio, gives Cass 2070, majority.—Cuyahoga county gives 400 majority for Cass.

Chicago—Cass 1100, Taylor 1300, Van Buren 1500.—Wentworth says the State is safe.

BUFFALO, 2 P. M.

MAINE.—York county, ten towns, 2,801 for Taylor, 2,090 for Cass—whig gain since Sept., 490. Forty-seven towns heard from show gain of 1,280.

NEW JERSEY.—Sussex county, Cass majority 2,243; Huntingdon 1,030; Mercer, Taylor 583 majority.

VIRGINIA.—Chesterfield 204 maj. for Cass, Richmond city 728 for Taylor; Alexandria 310; Wheeling city 525; Henry 217; Petersburgh 59; Jefferson 239; Harper's Ferry, 298; Fairfax 165. Taylor's majority so far in the State, 1791.

CONNECTICUT.—New London Co. 611 plurality for Taylor; Windham co. gives Taylor 18 maj. New Haven 935 Taylor, Hartford co. 604 Taylor, Cass 5,847, V. B. 799. Bridgeport, Taylor 934, Cass 439, whig gain 100. Fairfield, 200 Taylor maj.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Returns indicate that the state has gone for Cass.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence, Taylor 3,537, Cass 2,512; Van Buren 397.

NORTH CAROLINA—Light whig gains as far as heard from on August election.

PENNSYLVANIA—Dauphin 1230 for taylor; York 500 and Bucks 224 for Cass; Lebanon 1100; Pottsville borough 672 for Taylor. Eleven townships in Lancaster give Taylor 407 over Johnston. Philadelphia city and county 9,000 majority for Taylor; Franklin 820; Adams 816; Cumberland 100.

☞ Selecting for a paper after election is like a fashionable miss rummaging among a lot of old fashioned goods to find something to adorn her beautiful person with. We have turned over our exchanges, scanned each column, read and re-read the political articles, glanced at the advertisements, and turned from them disappointed only to hear the eternal cry for "copy," "copy" re-echoed in our ears. To write it is equally impossible—here is one enquiring about Ohio, another asks how the Keystone has gone, while a third and a fourth are equally anxious about Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The telegraph, although it speaks with the quickness of thought, is not fast enough for the anxious expectations of the public.

We learn that Gen. Reed has determined to call his new mammoth Steamboat the "KEYSTONE STATE," in honor of the brilliant victory achieved by the whigs of Pennsylvania.—*Erie Gazette.*

It would be much more to the "honor" of Gen. Reed, if he he would make some arrangement for the immediate redemption of his miserable shinplasters, which now flood every section of our State. We have $30 of his rotten bank paper on hand and we would like to have the money for it. This would be a "victory," however, we are not likely soon to enjoy.—*Crawford Democrat.*

Our cotemporary of the *Democrat*, views this thing in it's true light. It would be a very appropriate "honor" to the recent whig victory in this State, to build a boat, as this will be, out of money acquired by a defunct and fraudulent Bank.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The project referred to some time since in the N. Y. Herald, for the transfer of Cuba to the United States, is pronounced by a writer in the Tribune, to be devoid of any foundation in truth. The writer is a Spaniard, who claims to be well acquainted with the matter, and he therefore flatly contradicts the report, and says that the Spanish Government would consider such a proposition from *any* foreign Government, an insult. We see no reason to question the truth of thi statement.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—Governor Johnston recently visited the theatre in Philadelphia, by invitation, on the night upon which the new play written by Lt. Mayne Read, "Loves Martyr," was first performed. The Governor sat in a private box, next to that in which sat the author. Both were visible to the audience, but not to each other. After the play, shouts of applause—directed evidently to the author—went up; which the Governor, taking to himself, acknowledged by rising and making any quantity of bows and flourishes, to the great amusement of the audience, whose cheers were turned to screeches of laughter.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Erie Railroad has a locomotive and cars now running from Binghampton to Great Bend, about fifteen miles east. The road is progressing rapidly in that quarter, and in about a fortnight it is expected that the cars will reach Deposit, 20 miles east of Great Bend. The cars and iron are sent to Binghampton by the Utica and Chenango canal. The road is also progressing rapidly from Point Jervis westward, and by January it is expected to be finished to Binghampton.

☞ WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.
☞ ALSO, A FEW BUSHELS OF GOOD APPLES.

☞ We truly believe that the Great American Remedy, Vaughns Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture will destroy the whole principle of cure as laid down by the Medical Faculty.—This Great American Remedy will cure twelve cases in every eighteen, which it is administered for, and that is a greater ratio than the experiments of the Faculty, can show, with their system. The explanation of the properties in Vaughns Lithontriptic has never been given, the proportion of each is not known, but the singular result of the many trials of the article, the invariable good effect which follows is proof enough that it has no equal as a curative power, in the whole catalogue of remedies, to them come from the Faculty or from Quacks, if any distinction can be made, which is doubted. No less than 30,000 have tried Vaughns Remedy in the past 12 months,—a whole army of testimonials of the worth of this panacea, the greatest production of any age. See our columns get pamphlet, read, buy and be cured.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, the 5th inst., by Rev. C. G. Stuebgen, Dr. Solomon Kuehler, of Erie, to Miss Elizabeth Brebaker, of M'Kean.

On Wednesday last, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Harrison J. Ferguson, of North East, and Miss Mary Henderson, of Venango.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, Mr. Henry Wright, of Millcreek, and Margaret, daughter of John McClure, of McKean.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE ERIE ACADEMY commences Monday, November 27, under the superintendence of Mr. J. HENRY BLACK, A. B., Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences, assisted by Mr. EDWARD F. B. OTTOS, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and German; Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN, Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music, and Miss. EUPHEMIA JOHNSON, Teacher in the Female Department and in the French Language.

TUITION PER QUARTER.

In the Languages	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,	3 00
In other Branches,	2 00

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and astronomical apparatus, and the ability of the teachers, both to impart knowledge, and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of *systematic* and *thorough* instruction.

THOS. H. SILL, Pres. GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. 2t

Stray Steers!

STRAYED from the Subscriber, sometime in June last, a pair of yearling Steers, one line-back, the other brockle-face, both of a red color and with some white about the tegs. Said Steers are large sized, and show Ohio blood. Whoever will return said Steers to the Subscriber, or give him information where they may be found shall be suitably rewarded. A. K. MILLER.
Millcreek, Nov. 11, 1848. 3t

GOLD, Silver and Copper Leaf, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

2999 LBS. Logwood chips, and in the log, Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

99 1 oz. Papers of Bronze, Gold, Silver and Copper, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

999 LBS. Camwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

588 LBS. FIRST quality Madder, and 300 lbs. extra Logwood Sandford's best, Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

777 LBS. Copperas, 600 lbs. Alum, and 600 lbs. Blue Vitriol, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

888 LBS. Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

COCHINEAL, Cud Bear, Solution of Tin, Cream Tartar, and Indigo, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

TANNER'S OIL, by the Barrel or Gallon, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

BLEACH'D WHALE OIL, and Camphine, cheap for cash, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

Glass! Glass! Glass!

NEW YORK, New Jersey, and French Window Glass. Single and double thickness. The largest assortment ever bro't into this market, by the box or single light, by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

Books.

THE Complete Produce Reckoner, showing the value by pound or bushel of all the different kinds of grain; so arranged as to present at one glance, the value of the whole number of bushels and pounds at the same rate, the price computed in dollars and cents; also a Ready Reckoner, for all kinds of Merchandise, from one cent to one dollar: a Table for computing interest: Tables for calculating the price of Hay, the measure of Wood and Stone: the contents of Cisterns, &c. &c., just published and for sale, wholesale and retail at W. E. HEWSON & CO'S.
Nov. 6, No. 8, Reed House.

150 POUNDS American Vermilion and Chrome Yellow by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

500 LBS. Red Lead and Litharge, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

699 LBS. Lampblack, and 450 lbs. Asphaltum, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

6000 LBS. WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil for sale [Nov. 6.] CARTER & BROTHER.

200 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD from Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

600 LBS. FRENCH & YELLOW OCHRE. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

600 LBS. VENITIAN Red, English. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

999 LBS WHITING By Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

199 Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

149 GALLONS Furniture, Coach, Chair and Japan Varnish, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

299 GALLONS Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

GLUE and Sand Paper, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

W. E. HEWSON & CO. have just received a large assortment of Tools, such as

Grooving Plow of different kinds,		Quirk Ogee,	
Gauge	do do	Grecian do	
Splitting Gauge	do do	Quirk Ovolo,	
Panel do	do do	Roman do	
Hand Rail Planes	do do	Grecian do	
Halving do	do do	Rabbet Planes,	
Match do	do do	Sash do	
Plank Match Planes	do do	Board Rules,	
Pilaster do	do do	Gauge do	
Quirk Ogee,		Flat.	

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash. Call and see.
Oct. 27. W. E. HEWSON & CO., No. 8, Reed House.

New Books.

HISTORY of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York. And of the rise, progress and present state of the Presbyterian Church in that section. By Rev. James H. Hotchkin. Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation; a Book for the times. By an American citizen.

Thankfulness: a narrative comprising passages from the Diary of the Rev. Allan Temple. By Charles B. Taylor. For sale by
Oct. 20. W. E. HEWSON & CO.
No. 8, Reed House.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, of France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.
The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Erie will be held at the vestry room of St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, 30th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, not only of those who have been previously, or are, now members, but also of all others who feel an interest in the objects of the Society.
Erie, Oct. 25, 1848.

Great Bargains

I AM NOW receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains &c., comprising a stock of over twenty-five thousand Dollars, which was purchased direct from the Manufactories, both in Europe and America, at prices unheard of before; all of which will be sold for Cash at prices far below any Goods before sold in this market. Returning my sincere thanks to my old Customers for their very liberal patronage, I purpose to compensate them this fall and winter with the greatest bargains of past times. Now is the time!—next year I predict higher prices. H. CADWELL.
Erie, Oct. 23, 1848.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD begs leave to inform the Ladies of this City that she has just received from Philadelphia, by Express, an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Satins, Velvets and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of Plumes and Flowers; all of which she will be happy to show to her friends and customers on Saturday, the 21st inst. Residence on the Public Square, three doors from the Erie Bank.
Oct. 20, 1848.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he still continues the business of TAILORING at his old stand, where he will be happy to save them from the horrors of slop shop clothing, by making a fair and handsome garment at a very reasonable price. He returns his thanks to the public generally for its kind and liberal patronage heretofore, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the same for the future; as he feels confident that from long experience in some of the principal shops of London and New York, he can execute any work entrusted to him in the most workmanlike, fashionable and satisfactory manner.
Oct. 23, 1848. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. CUTTING done on the shortest notice and with particular care. Shop, situate south of the Diamond, and a few doors east of the Erie Bank.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Brocha, Cashmere, M. de Laine, Wool, Plaid, &c., will be found cheap at
Oct. 9. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Ladies Dress and Cloak Goods,

CONSISTING of Cashmere, Mou de Lunes, black, striped, plaid and shaded Alpaccas, French Merino, silk plaid Madonas, Mohair lustre, &c., &c. just opened at
Erie, Oct 16, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHAWLS.

BROCHA, Turkien, Cashmere, Muslin de Lahe and Blanket Shawls, a good assortment at GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.
Oct 16. 7t

Paper Hangings.

1000 PIECES Wall paper and Bordering; 150 do Window paper, for sale cheaper than ever by
Oct. 16. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

New Goods.

WE have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair, Thibet cloth, Cashmere and M de Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

New Goods.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The subscribers is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Iron, Nails, &c, which will make his stock full and complete, and will make his stock very cheap. Call and see. The prices will suit you, no doubt, as it will not be undersold for ready pay, by any one in Erie.
Oct. 22, SMITH JACKSON.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Dorc. Albert Thayer, late of Millcreek township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. [Nov. 4, 1848.] ALVIN THAYER, Adm'r.

☞ WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.
☞ ALSO, A FEW BUSHELS OF GOOD APPLES.

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL

IS NOW opened with a large and splendid assortment of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Plated ware Fancy Goods, &c. &c., which will be sold amazing cheap. Ladies and Gents, please give us a call, whether you purchase or not—I have a laige assortment of CLOGKS, of every variety of Pattern and Price—all warranted.

Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, Music Boxes, and Jewelry repaired on short notice.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.
Erie, Nov. 4, 1848. W. N. LEWIS.

Stray Steer!

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in Concord township, about the 1st of Oct., a red three-year-old Steer, no artificial marks The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. JAMES STRANAHAN.
Concord, Nov. 4, 1848. 3tw

GOODS AT COST.

ALLYN & COIT, designing to close their business in Erie, offer the whole of their immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., at PRIME COST!

The stock is entirely new, and was selected expressly for this market. Such an opportunity for buying the best of Goods of every description, at the very lowest prices, is not often offered, and the public may rest assured that the sale will be conducted strictly on the above terms, continuing from the 1st of November to the 1st of February next, when the balance of the stock will be closed by a series of Public Auctions, to the 15th of March, when the business must be closed.

ALL are invited to call and avail themselves of this rare opportunity of buying *Cheap*.

N. B. All persons indebted, either by note or book account, to Allyn & Coit, are hereby requested to call and settle the same on or before the first of January next, when all unsettled accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Erie, Nov. 3, 1848.

Goods at Reduced Prices!

IT IS A FACT that Goods are very cheap, owing to the low Tariff, and my principles being for a revenue tariff, and not a tariff for protection *merely*, I will sell goods for less advance above cost than the Manufacturer gets in the shape of protection by way of the tariff of 1846. Those wishing to buy goods cheap, will please call, as I have a general stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Salt and Fish &c. &c., for cash or approved paper. [Nov. 4.] SMITH JACKSON.

MONTEREY STRIPE—A new and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses, for sale by SMITH JACKSON.

CLOTHS—French, English, German and American, from $1 50 to $7, per yard, for sale by S. JACKSON.

CASSIMERES—Blk, Blue Blk, Plain and Fancy Plaids and Stripe, for sale by S. JACKSON.

SATINETTS, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, and Plaid Linseys, very nice and good, for sale by S. JACKSON.

CASHMERES, De Laines, plain and fig'd, Blk, Drab, Brown and Maroon colored, for sale by S. JACKSON.

PLAID CLOAKING—a beautiful article for Lady's Cloaks, for sale at 121, Chapside, by S. JACKSON.
Nov. 4. 2t

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 2t

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas for sale by (Nov. 4.) S. JACKSON.

SHAWLS—Any quantity of Cashmere, Plaid and Basket Shawls, for sale by S. JACKSON.

ALPACA of every style and price, Plain, Stripe, Changeable, &c, for sale by S. JACKSON.

Music Lessons.

MRS. BRUNKER begs leave to inform the Ladies of Erie that she continues to give lessons on the Melodeon and Piano Forte, at her residence on Fifth Street. No Pupil taken for less than a Quarter. TERMS—Melodeon, $8, per Quarter; Piano Forte, $6, per Quarter. [Nov. 1, 1848. 3t]

Executo's Sale.

BY an order from the Orphan's Court, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises of the late Theobold Keisher, in McKean township, on the 15th of November next, the following property, viz: Horses, Cows, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons plows, and a general assortment of farming utensils, and household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH LEETZ, } Executors.
Oct. 28, 1848.—td21. JOHN KEISHER, }

DR. P. HALL'S CELEBRATED COUGH
1848. REMEDY 1849.
WILL NOT CURE ALL DISEASES,

BUT is a safe, speedy and effectual cure for all those diseases for which it is recommended. The Public can safely rely upon the powerful efficacy of this Medicine in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup or Rattles, Asthma or Phthisic, Bronchitis and Whooping Cough. It also removes other Pulmonary complaints, (Consumption excepted) through the chest, and frequently important in suppressing bleeding in the lungs, which should never be neglected.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance, an efficacious medicine, and fully worthy of its recommendations.

John Galbraith,	Joseph Kelsey, Jr.,	Rich. S. McCreary,
Chas. W. Kelso,	D. Shirk,	Andrew M. Tarbell,
John S. Brown,	Robert Cochran,	Lucius A. Hall,
Wm. M. Gallagher	S. T. Nelson,	W. F. Rinedernecht,
Wilson King,	Alanson Sherwood,	H. P. Ensign,
C. B. Wright,	L. Warren,	M. Mayer,
H. P. Mehaffey,	Daniel Miner,	J. W. Dean,
J. Salsbury,	H. O. Root,	R Baldwin.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. Every bottle has the words, "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy," blown upon the glass, and his written signature upon the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

Price—37½ cts to $1, per Bottle, or Six large Bottles for $5.
Sold Wholesale and Retail in Erie, only by Dr. P. Hall, corner of State and Seventh streets.

Agents in Erie County—Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburgh; John A. Tracy, Fairview; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; James H. Campbell, Edinboro; John Clark & Co., Albion. N. Callender, Meadville; L. Parsons, Westfield, N. Y.; S. White & Son, Fredonia; A. Reynolds, O. H. P. Champlin, A. J. Matthews, Buffalo; Deming & Co., 117, Maiden Lane, N. Y.; Jules Hauel, 120, Chestnut st. Philadelphia, and by Agents generally throughout the country. For farther particulars respecting the efficacy of this Medicine the reader will please call on Agent for Pamphlet free of charge.
Erie, Oct. 22, 1848. 6mw24

BLACKSMITHS will find a good assortment of Anvils, Vices and Bellows, and all sizes of Iron and Steel, warranted to be equal to any, and cheap as the cheapest on the corner near the Court House. C. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27. 21

Shelf Hardware.

A General assortment, including House trimmings and nails of all kin ls, may be found, on terms to suit the purchaser, at
Erie, Oct 27, 1848. C. B. WRIGHT.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ANVILLS, &c.

All which will be sold cheap for cash or ready pay.
October 2, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as set flowered and striped Cashmeres, Monterey Plaids and Stripes, changeable Lustres, Shawls in great variety, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Cravats, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing in the way of goods can be found as cheap as the cheapest at [Oct. 20.] WRIGHT'S.

Pedlars Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Yankee Notions just received of the manufactors, and just the articles for Pedlars, at New York prices, adding transportation, at WRIGHT'S.
Oct. 21.

Cash for Feathers.

WANTED a quantity of good Geese Feathers for which I will pay half cash, if delivered soon, at
Oct. 21. C. B. WRIGHT'S.

White Fish and Trout.

A WARRANTED article just received at WRIGHT'S.
Oct. 21.

Carpetings.

THIS DAY received from the Manufactries, a good selection of assorted Carpetings, from 18½ to 75 cents per yard. Also Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Woolen Crum Cloths, all to be had cheap
WRIGHT'S Corner.

Important to Ladies.

200 PAIRS of Ladies' patent Gum Elastic Overshoes, comprising six different Patterns and styles, to which I invite the attention of those Ladies who wish to keep their feet dry, to call and look at the assortment at WRIGHT'S

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.
Erie, July 15, 1848. 9

James C. Marshall,	Jos. M. Sterrett,
H. Cadwell,	P. Metcalf,
C. M. Tibbals,	Samuel Hays,
Benj. Tomlinson,	John C. Beebe,
Smith Jackson	Carson Graham
Thomas H. Sill,	John A Tracy,
James Williams	William Kelley,
Wm. A. Galbraith,	J. H. Williams,
Chas. B. Wright,	Wm. S. Lane,
George Kellogg,	J. H. Fullerton.

Notice for Money.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who know themselves indebted by Note or Book account of a longer standing than six months, to call and settle. It is hoped that a reasonable and satisfactory amount of business will be effected in this way by the first of November next. G. LUOMIS & CO.
Erie, Oct. 7, 1848.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobold Kisher, late of Mc Kean township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Oct. 21, 1848. JOSEPH LEETZ, Erie, } Executors.
JOHN KISHER, McKean, }

CROCKERY.—3 Crates and 10 Hogsheads of handsome Crockery, China and Glassware, for sale very low.
Erie, Oct. 5, 1848. ALLEN & COIT.

HONEY.—Pure strained Honey for sale by H. COOK.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1848.

Fall of 1848. NEW. Fall of 1848.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Arriving in large quantities at the Low Store of MOSES KOCH, Commercial Exchange, on French St., Erie, Pa.

I have the pleasure of informing my friends and customers in town and country, that I am now receiving my fall supply of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, which, as usual embraces all the varieties of rich and beautiful Goods in market, and which are to be sold at the proverbial low prices of the Old Jew Store, familiar to every man, woman and child in this corner of the State. Notice the following. FOR THE LADIES. Heavy Italian and Chanselion Silks, Gros de Rhine Satin stripe, Pekin, watered, striped and plaid, black Italian do. satin striped and embroidered Mouse de Laine, plaid and printed Cashmeres, embroidered Robes, changeable Madonas, French Merinoes, mode colors, plaid Long Shawls, Broche, Cashmere and Silk Shawls, embroidered Cashmere do; black and colored silk Fringes, Brussels Lace, Lisle and thread Laces, needle wrought Collars, Jenny Lind Collars, French Kid Gloves, Bonnet Satins and Ribbons, shirred satin Bonnets, Plumes and Flowers &c.
Erie Sept. 23 1848.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!

NEW

AUTUMN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. LAMARTINE.

Welcome ye trees, in dying verdure clad,
Weeping your golden tears on all below;
Hail, lovely autumn days, whose aspect sad
Delights my sight, and softens all my wo.

With thoughtful step in lonely woodland path,
I love to mark the year's retreating form,
When, sombre as the mournful shades of death,
The sun's veil'd rays scarce tell the approach of morn.

Yes, in these autumn days, when nature dies,
Her glory gone, all beauteous things I see—
The farewell of a friend, the last low sighs
That waft from dying lips the last sweet smile to me.

So ready from the shore of life to spring,
Weeping for summer days of hope long past,
I still look back with envy's poignant sting,
And view departed joys which yet no joys possessed.

Earth, sun, vales, nature, beautiful and fair,
For you, on death's dark verge, a tear I'll shed;
So lovely is the light, so pure the air,
That shines and breathes around the dying head.

Yet to the drogs this cup of life I'll drain,
This mingled cup of nectar and of gall;
Still in its depth all hidden may remain
One drop of life to compensate for all.

Perchance all shrouded in futurity,
Some bliss, by hope unseen, I may descry;
Perchance some sister soul my soul may see,
To read my spirit with a kindred eye.

The flower resigns its perfume to the gale,
Breathing its last, pure sweetness ere it die;
My soul exhales in sorrow, like the wail
Of some low strain of mournful melody.

ROYAL TASTE.—A lady has just died in England who was pronounced by the Duke of Cambridge to be the most magnificent woman in the Queen's dominions. Her name was Mrs. Armatage, and the following particulars may serve to illustrate what is a royal idea of female magnificence. She was remarkable on account of her great weight and size combined with the contour of a finely proportioned woman. She was thirty six years of age weighed 415 pounds, measured four feet around the waist, six around the bust, seven feet one inch around the hips, and twenty-two inches round the upper part of the arm.—*N. Y. Age*

WHY SAUSAGES ARE MADE IN LINKS.—We have often wondered why sausages are put in links. The secret is out—they are chained to prevent them from running away. So ansinpates the Albany Knickerbocker, in relating how an Alabamian lost a Newfoundland dog. For days and days he searched high and low, but nothing of "Lion" could he find. At last we hinted to him the propriety of whistling for him in front of our cheap sausage shops. He did so, and with the happiest result. The very first blow he gave, eight bolognas, two headcheeses and eighteen pounds of "links" jumped off the stall, and chased him down the street as if Old Nick was after him. This will teach our domestic butchers to keep their sausages chained.

Shawls! Shawls!!
LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Brocha, Turkien Wool, Brocade, Stradilla, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at
Sept. 29, C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toil de Faris Merinos, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured, printed and embroidered Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c., &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.
Sept. 29, 1848.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTRY on the estate of Robt. Sample, with will annexed late of North East dec'd., having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES DUNCAN, } Adm'rs.
Sept. 41 2to29 JAMES WHITEHILL, } 2t50

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John Burton, late of Millcreek township in the county of Erie, deceased, having this day been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN BURTON, } Executors.
Millcreek, Oct. 11, 1848. LEWIS BURTON, }

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which his old customers and friends may please to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 6th street near the Canal.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 3m50

15000 LIGHTS best quality Window Glass, from 7 by 9, to 26 by 30, at wholesale or retail, lower than at any other place in Erie. May 12, CARTER & BROTHER.

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

LEGHORN and Chip Hats can be found cheap at May 17. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

PUTTY, Boiled and raw Linseed Oil, by the barrel or gallon, at lowest rates, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

WHITE LEAD, Pittsburg and Buffalo Red Lead, Litharge, Venitian Red &c. &c., for sale cheap by July 11, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

Ladies Dress Goods.

WE have received this day by Express from New York a large and splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goodsie, containing Printed and Plain French Muslin, Linen Lawns, de Ginghams, Balzarines, M. de Lains, &c. &c., which we would invite the attention of the Ladies. Call and see at No. 6, Cheapside.
Erie, May 12. TIBBALS & DEWEY.

To the Ladies.

COMBS, the largest assortment in this city, may be found at June 28. *CARTER & BROTHER.*

Public Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on Tuesday, the 31st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that certain brick building in the Borough of Erie, known as the "Rio Grande Recess," and fronting twenty feet on French street in said Borough. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1848. JOHN GALBRAITH.

RICE—cheaper than in Buffalo, at June 21, 1848. H. COOK'S.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, the *real* article, at June 28. *CARTER & BROTHER.*

CIGARS!!!

OUR cigar case is constantly supplied with the very choicest quality of El Sol, Principe, Havana, Sherools, Escalapius, La Norma, La Articulidad, and Regalia Claras, direct from the manufacturer's, and warranted free from any kind of *dangerous drugs* or essences. [Aug. 2.] H. COOK.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscribers, and the late firm of Engleheart & Mayer. Persons interested will save cost by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12, endtf MATHIAS MAYER.

LADIES' Dress Goods, consisting of Lawns, Balzarines, Linnen and Cotton Ginghams, Calico &c., just opened at No. 5, Cheap side, by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
June 10, 1848. 4

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
May 1, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SHAWLS and Dress Goods—the choicest lot in the City, at [June 10] ALLYN & COIT'S.

PICKLED Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Muscles, Gherkins, Sardines, London Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, Brandy Cherries, Champaign, Stoughton Bitters, &c. by H. COOK.
June 12.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy your-elves at No. 1, Reed Hou e.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens over-shoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,
Erie, Aug. 16, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, *suitable for Lamps and Lanterns*, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of
Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools. Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GIMPS and Fringes.—A good assortment at Oct. 6. TIBBALS & DEWYES.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at Oct. 6. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,
No. 2, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙正珠生

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive vendors of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID GOODS
At the Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store of
G. LOOMIS & Co.

HAVING made large additions to our former stock by recent purchases in New York, and extended our business for the manufacture and sale of work in our line, we shall in a few days be prepared to accommodate the public with a good assortment which, for quantity, quality and cheapness, has never been excelled, if equalled, in this city.

The stock comprises clocks, watches, Jewelry, lamps, girandoles, looking glasses plated and britannia ware, Bohemian ware, musical instruments, gold pens, fine cuttlery, Steel Work, together with numerous fashionable articles, suitable for the Summer and Fall trade. Particulars hereafter, when at least a *look* will be expected at the goods.

N. B. All kinds of clocks, watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner by experienced workmen. Also, seal and other engraving done on short notice.

State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, and one door below Spafford's Bookstore. Erie, July 1, 1848.

LAW BOOKS.

JUST received from the publishers, T. & J. W. Johnson, Law-Booksellers, Publishers and Importers, Philadelphia, and will furnish any Law Books on short notice, and at the Publishers prices. Call and examine catalogue. O. D. SPAFFORD.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

LAD IS DRESS GOODS.

THIS day opening, a great variety of Dress Goods, comprising in part the fashionable Silk and Linen Tissues, and Goat's Hair Shalleys, Grenadenes, shaded Barages, Robe de Gauze, Swiss obes, Changeable Foil de Chevers, French Jaconett Plaids, Swiss and dotted Lawns, together with an unusual variety of cheap fast colored Lawns and Ginghams all of which I can an will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at my store, opposite the Eagle Hotel.
C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

Crain's Spino-Abdominal Supporters.

Far surpassing Banning's, Fitch's and any and all other similar instruments in affording relief in those cases for which they are designed and recommended. This will be acknowledged by an examination and comparison of them with the others. They are *neat, light* and *elastic*, can be adapted to any size or shape, worn without inconvenience by persons in any condition, curative of female, young or old. INVETERATE WEAKNESS in all its forms, IN CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, general weakness, debility and nervousness. To clerks and school teachers, students, and all young persons who either naturally or from habit incline to stoop or bend, these instruments will be found of the greatest service. They not only benefit the health but greatly improve the personal appearance and prevent a train of evils which result in incurable maladies.

Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 3 Reed House, are the sole agents, appointed by the Patentee.
June 28.

HEAVES! HEAVES! HEAVES!

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate, and dangerous complaint. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken. This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify *from actual trial*. One, two, or three bottles at most; is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases; also in cough and where the wind has been injured, ONE bottle will be found of great service. And what is the cost of three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse? *Try it then*, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50cts. per bottle. For sale by CARTER & BROTHER, Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & Co., Waterford,
B. C. TOWN & Co., North East,
S. STEWART & Co., Concord.

New Firm, New Goods and New Prices.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the merchandize business under the firm of Lounsberry & Wheeler, are prepared to sell Goods as low as they can be bought West of the City. We would therefore say to the inhabitants of Cranesville and surrounding country, bring on your Butter, Cheese, eggs, grain, Lumber, Shingles, and a sprinkling of Cash, and examine the quality and prices of our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to make it an object for those who wish to make ready pay for Goods, to buy them of us. Call and examine our stock—we make no charge for showing Goods.

N. LOUNSBERY,
Cranesville, June 5 1848. 3t 3 G. N. WHEELER.

FRESH GROCERIES.

I HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of Family Groceries, to which I invite the attention of the Public, and which will be sold as cheap as any in Market. Among my stock may be found Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, *Sugars*, Molasses, Spices of all kinds, Fruits, a great variety; Nuts, Pickles, Tobacco, Snuff, Wooden Ware, etc., etc.

I have and will constantly keep on hand, Flour, Meal, Hams, Pork, Fish, Fresh Butter, Eggs, &c. Give me a call at No. 3, American Block. JOHN PEFFER.
Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

Leghorn Hats and Bonnets Repaired and Cleaned.

E. A. FELDTMANN, late from Hamburg, Germany, would respectfully inform the public that he has located himself in Erie, and established a shop for the purpose of dressing over, and thoroughly cleansing and bleaching ladies' and Gentlemen's Leghorn and Straw Hats and Bonnets, and hopes to call and examine specimens of his workmanship. Being just from France, he is enabled to do up Ladies' Hats in the very latest Paris fashion s, and in the best possible manner. Shop on French, between Third and Fourth streets. E. A. FELDTMANN.
Erie, July 14, 1848. cod3tf

Notice.

THOSE indebted to me, either by Note or Book account at my Store in Erie, are requested to settle the same by first of November next, as I shall then want funds to complete my Fall purchases. Erie, Sept. 22, 1848. 3tw R. T. STERRETT.

300 PIECES Figured and Plain Green Window and Wall Paper, at the old Jew Store of M. KOCH.
April 31, 1848. 1

FRESH consignment of Pekin Teas, at the agency, No. 5, Reed House. BURTON & PERKINS.
July 14, 1848.

100 M. SHINGLES for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.
April 20, 1848. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER. 48

RAISINS.—Best quality by the box or single lb. at No. 3 Bonnel Block, state street. (May 8.) H. COOK.

FRESH Lemons and Oranges just received at May 10. H. COOK'S.

PICKLED Oysters, Gherkins, Sardines, London Porter, &c, just received by [May 10] H. COOK.

6000 LBS HAMS just received on consignment, and for sale cheap, at A. KING'S Ware House.
June 5, 1848 RUST & KELSEY, Agents.

WINES & LIQUORS.—Tavern keepers will always find the best assortment of Gin, Brandy, Monongahela whiskey, common do. Port, Madeira & Malaga Wines, &c., in town, at May 10. H. COOK'S.

White Fish.

A *new supply direct from Mackinaw* on the corner opposite the Court House by C. B. WRIGHT.

50 FIRST rate Pork Barrels for sale low at H. COOK S.

BLACK, Blue and Brown Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at
June 10, 1848. GEORGE SELDEN & SON'S, No. 5, Cheapside.

HONEY WANTED.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby informed that necessity compels me to call on those who are owing me to come and adjust their accounts immediately. (Special contracts excepted.) Erie Money taken for Hats, Caps &c.
June 7. R. S. HUNTER.

FIRST arrival of New Goods at No. 1, Reed House, being part of a large stock upon expected, consisting of new styles Prints Ginghams, Linen Ginghams, Linen Lawns, and Lawnes, Plain Berages, and other goods suitable for the season. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.
August, 10, 1848. E. METCALF.

150 *GALLONS* Copal Varnish, among which Coach, Furniture, Chair and White. Also Japan for dyeing.
June 28. *CARTER & BROTHER.*

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—*This extract is put up in quart bottles*; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold.—It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it expels disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, enriches the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. *It has performed within the past two years*, more than 23,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of dispepsia;
4,000 cases of General debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affection, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend,—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.
Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be Cured. Bronchittis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold which settled on my lungs, and affected severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my Cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to my using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am enjoying better health than I have for 20 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name in the papers, *if you choose.*

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine I gave her some of it, and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is now well and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine. S. W. CONANT.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are *"out of Spirits,"* use a bottle or two of the Doctor Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, the spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—*by removing the impurities of the body*—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 100 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow their names to which they put, counter to give them responsibility.—Cured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends hoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and it has done &c. These, and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the first of January, 1849, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. Townsend.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2nd street Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; R. M. Sohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 141, Charles street, New Orleans; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County—J. S. Hopkins for Springfield.
May 1, 1848. 1y2p

EARLY ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Iron, Nails, &c., &c. My stock is sufficiently large for the market, and well selected; as to puffing in the newspapers of great quantities of Goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I will leave to newer and smaller stores. My Goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this city AT LEAST as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their Goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Black and Blue Black Cloths; Indigo Blue, Brown and Cadet mixed do.; Blue, Black, fancy striped Cassimeres; a fine French article do.; Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Ac, Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of Summer stuffs, for pantaloons, coats, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

LADIES' GOODS.

Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, French German and Scotch Ginghams, Earlston do., Mohair lustre, and linen Ginghams, a fashionable article; plaid and plain Linen, for travelling dresses; Alpsen of assorted colors, and prices, striped and plain dress Silks; Swiss Muslins, Jackonet, Cambric, barred and dotted Muslins, and in large lot of summer Shawls, a, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, &c., Ladies kid gloves, black and white and colored, of the best quality; black, white, and colored silk gloves, lisle thread and cotton do., black silk hose, black and white cotton do., gentlemen's hose and half hose, white, brown and mixed; gentlemen's black, white and colored silk Gloves, black, white and colored kid do., Ladies' slips and walking Shoes, children's do Linen Cambric and Linen handkerchiefs; silk Bandana, do., Spilliflied do., Ginghams, and cotton Draper crash and towelling, huckabuck do., English and merican Ginghams, Lawns, and Mohair checks, nice and cheap.
Erie, April 8, 1848. SMITH JACKSON.

MOLASSES.—8 Hhds. Cuba, Sugar House and New Orleans Molasses, to be sold at New York Prices, transportation added. [June 10,] ALLYN & COIT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she has taken the well know stand in the Reed House Row, recently occupied by M. W. Keith, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of CONFECTIONARIES, of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Pickled Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention. Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies who may wish to eat Ice Cream. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.
Erie, May 19, 1848.

SUB-SOIL PLOW!—Farmers are invited to examine a newyl in vented Plow which obviates the necessity of "cross-plowing," sut made and offered for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry, by
May 6, 1848. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE SELDEN & SON have removed their store to No. 3, Cheapside, one door south of Tibbals & Dewey's store. They have a general assortment of Goods, and will be receiving a new stock in a few days. Erie, May 12, 1848.

INTOWN FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

C. B. WRIGHT has returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving, (in part) his unusual assortment and variety of GOODS, suited to the Spring trade, which has been purchased at the present low prices, and positively to be sold accordingly, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

Erie Money Wanted.

ERIE MONEY received at *par* for Goods, at the *lowest rates* they can be bought in the Borough for any other kind of funds. Call at METCALF'S,
July 14, 1848. No. 1, Reed House.

Deer's Hair.

3 TONS Deer's Hair just received and for sale low at the Hardware Store of H. CADWELL.
July 14, 1848.

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.
June 20, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED

AT MRS. ROOD'S Millinery Establishment, a new assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c. which the ladies are invited to examine. May 12, 1848

BONNET RIBBONS of the latest styles from 12cts. to 22cts per yard, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

RUTLAND BRAID, "Gipsy" Bird, Dunstable, Open Straw Jenny Lind, China Neat, Rough & Ready, Mixed Straw English, French and Gimp Bonnets, of the latest styles, for sale a reduced prices, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

FRENCH English and American Prints, Spring styles; Jenny Linds from 4 to 12½ cents per yard, the highest price at since 1846. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Window Sash, and Glass.

CARTER & BROTHER have now on hand and intend keeping constantly, a supply of the best quality of Window Sash of all sizes—ready glued with Eastern, Glass of the first Brands—which they will sell as low as the lowest, even where the Pittsburgh article is used. The Painting and Glazing is done in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Orders for Sash or Glass, of any size, quality or quantity, received and promptly attended to. Persons who contemplate building, will be able, by calling on us, to make very satisfactory arrangements for the above articles, as well as for Paints, Nails, &c.
Erie, Sept 15, 1848. No. 6, Reed House.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALLYN & COIT have received, and are now receiving, their stock of RICH SPRING DRY GOODS among which will be found the latest, nicest and cheapest GOODS of the season, to which the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity is invited. Don't forget the store—*Corner of Sixth Street and the Public Square.* April 29, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, PRACTICAL HATTER, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 18, 1848. 4t

CASH STORE!

AFTER this date I have determined to sell Goods for *Cash only*, at Wholesale or Retail full 30 per cent. below former prices. Cash customers will do well to examine our *Goods and Prices*, before going to Buffalo. May 12. H. CADWELL.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

FRENCH, Scotch, and English Ginghams, small plaid, fashionable styles; Printed Lawns; Organdie; French Printed Jaconet Brittiante; Striped Madonna's; Striped and Plaid Linen Ginghams, any quantity or quality, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
June 9, 1848. 4

WILLOW WAGONS, large and small, always on hand, by
June 12. H. COOK.

TUTTLE'S Improved patent Gum Elastic Baby Jumpers for sale by June 12. H. COOK.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Gambre Berege Shawls, just received at No. 3 American Block State St. M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

NEW GOODS FOR THE POPULAR TRADE.

JUST receiving the most extensive, richest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever offered in the Ladies' DRESS GOODS line ever exhibited in this market—comprising a large and well selected assortment of LADIES' fine Dress Goods, suited to the fashions. Our *editors* make such wry faces we cannot give our usual long catalogue. Suffice it to say, we will sell fine yard wide Lawns as low as 12½ cents, and other GOODS in proportion. Also a large lot of STAPLE GOODS at full 40 per cent. *below* past prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen this will be the most favorable time to replenish your wardrobes that you will find in a long time to come.

N. B. *I would invite the attention of the young Ladies*—this being the year of promise—to our rich assortment of fine Goods, just right for the occasion, at 30 per cent. below former prices. In short our motto is the nimble sixpence, and for Cash we will sell Goods a shade lower than any house west of sunrise.
Erie, April 17, 1848. H. CADWELL.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, Justreceived and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by
Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

OLIVE OIL.—A superior article for family use for sale very low by (May 8.) H. COOK.

400 M. 1st Quality Pine Shingles, for sale by
June 23. CARTER & BROTHER.

PARASOLS, from one shilling upwards, for sale by
[June 10] ALLYN & COIT.

FRUITS.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a large quantity of Figs, Prunes, Raisn, Oranges and Lemons, which will be sold hea p for cash.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.

M. MAYER.
Erie, June 7th, 1848.

ORANGES, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Raisins and Candy on hand for the Fourth, at H. COOKS.
July 1.

CITRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc. at May 8. H. COOK.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McCully's best window glass, of all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the sash shop of L. WARREN, south-east corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie.

RECEIVED this day by express from Harper and Brother the following new work, viz: History of Congress, Biographical and political, comprising memoirs of the Congress of the United States, by Henry G. Wheeler, at SPAFFORD'S,
June 28. 24

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth weaving public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths cassimeres or flannels for wool, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY,
Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

50 PIECES Figured and striped all Wool and half Wool Carpeting; Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c. for sale cheap at the Old Jew Store, on French street. April 13, 1848. 4

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metallic Rubber Fabrics, of the following descriptions, on consignment; Overshoes, Horse Covers' Carriage Cloth, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Ladies Aprons, Coats, Caps, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Elastics, Sou' Westers, Men's Clothing, Traveling bags, Sun Cases, etc., etc., at the Agency, Telegraph Building, French street. M. KOCH.
April 13, 1848. 1

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 180 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about 1½ miles from Girard village, being part of the Farm of